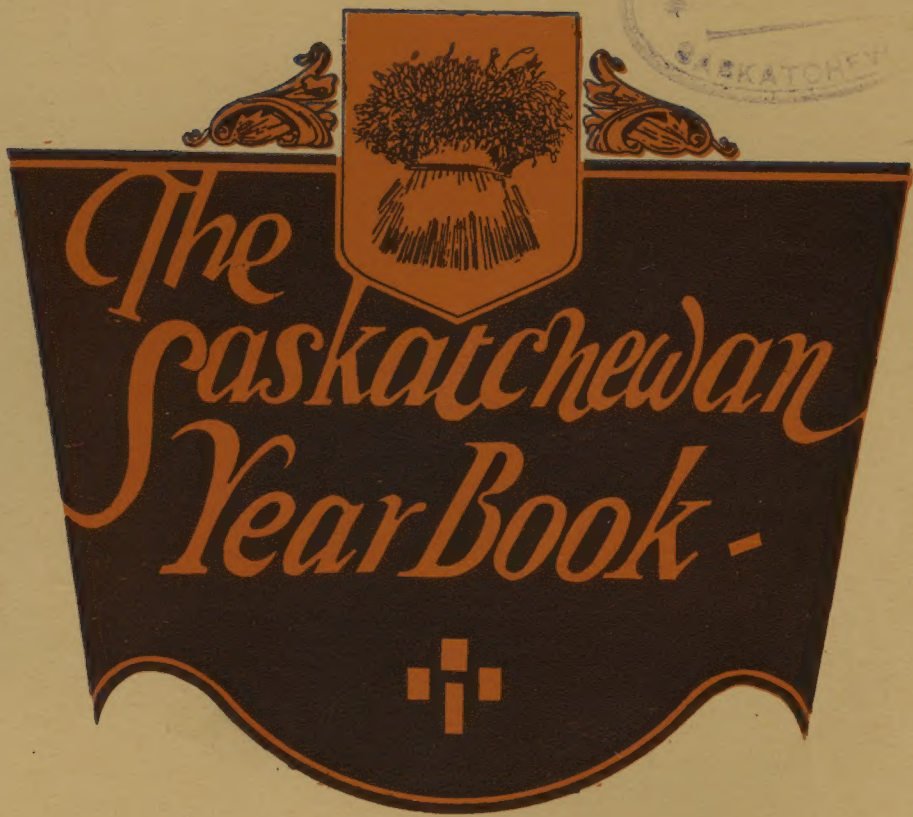




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FOREWORD

WE ARE INDEED PLEASED AT THIS TIME TO PRESENT TO THE READING PUBLIC THE FOURTH ANNUAL EDITION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN YEAR BOOK. THE PUBLISHERS FEEL THAT THE BOOK OCCUPIES A USEFUL ROLE IN ITS DISTINCTIVE FIELD, AND JUDGING FROM THE INCREASING DEMAND THIS OPINION HAS RECEIVED PUBLIC CONFIRMATION.

IN ITS VERY NATURE THE YEAR BOOK REPRESENTS THE COMBINED LABORS OF MANY INDIVIDUALS AND OUR SINCERE EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE IS OFFERED TO THOSE WHO GAVE SO UNSELFISHLY OF THEIR TIME AND EFFORT. MENTION IS PARTICULARLY MADE OF THE GENEROUS CO-OPERATION LENT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENTS, WHO BY THE CONTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES AND THE COMPILATION OF FACTUAL LISTS AND INFORMATION GAVE THE YEAR BOOK DISTINCTION AND COMPLETENESS.

IT WILL ALWAYS BE THE AIM TO INCREASE THE SPHERE OF USEFULNESS AND MAINTAIN THE STANDARD OF INTEREST OF THE SASKATCHEWAN YEAR BOOK. CARRYING OUT THIS POLICY THERE IS NO DOUBT BUT THAT THE BOOK WILL GAIN FOR ITSELF A PERMANENT PLACE AMONG THE LEADING PROVINCIAL ANNUALS, AND THAT IT WILL RETAIN THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE PREMIER PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO "SASKATCHEWAN," WHEAT GRANARY OF THE WORLD.



O Canada

O Canada! Our home, our native land!
True patriot love in all thy son command,
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard, we stand on for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

King and Emperor



HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, GEORGE THE
FIFTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN,
IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND
THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,
EMPEROR OF INDIA.



1. HON. J. T. M. ANDERSON, M.A., LL.B., D. PAED.

Premier,
President of Council, and
Minister of Education.

2. HON. M. A. MacPHERSON, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Attorney General.

3. HON. JAS. F. BRYANT, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Public Works.
Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and
Minister in charge of
The Fire Prevention Act,
The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, and
The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

4. HON. A. C. STEWART, LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Highways.

5. HON. F. D. MUNROE, M.D.

Minister of Public Health, and
Minister in charge of
The Child Welfare Act.

6. HON. W. C. BUCKLE

Minister of Agriculture.

7. HON. R. STIPE, M.D.

Minister without Portfolio.

8. HON. W. W. SMITH

Minister without Portfolio.

9. HON. J. A. MERKLEY

Provincial Secretary, and
Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.

10. HON. HOWARD McCONNELL, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Provincial Treasurer,
Minister of Municipal Affairs, and
Minister in charge of
Office of the King's Printer,
Bureau of Publications,
The Loan Companies Act, and
The Trust Companies Act.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. J. T. M. ANDERSON, *Premier of Saskatchewan.*

FROM the commencement in 1905 Saskatchewan's economic development has been a continuous record of achievement. Each year has witnessed a wider diversification within the field of agriculture, and we are now at a stage when a still wider development of our natural resources and a greater industrial expansion become an economic possibility. Such development will tend to stabilization of our primary industry—agriculture.

The people of Saskatchewan are facing resolutely and with optimism the problems of development which are being encountered during this period of transition.

The spirit of co-operation is in the ascendancy and Saskatchewan looks confidently to co-operation to furnish the solution of the new problems that must be faced.

Wheat marketing is still a fundamental factor affecting our business life and the prosperity of all our people and as such demands the hearty co-operation of all to the end that the producer may receive a fair return for his product and that the general prosperity of the province may be increased.

While diversification in farming and increased industrial development will aid in a solution of our marketing problems, Saskatchewan will, for many years to come, produce large surpluses of grain for export.

Saskatchewan now stands first among the provinces of the Dominion in the production of wheat, oats, rye and flax, and third in dairy products and in poultry products. We are first in per capita wealth and third in aggregate wealth.

In 1905 we produced 26,107,286 bushels of wheat and in 1928, 321,215,000 bushels. An increase of 1,230 per cent.

The increase in other farm products for a similar period was as follows:

	1905	1928	P.C. Increase
Oats	19,213,055	156,043,000	812.2
Barley	893,396	44,266,000	4,964.6
Rye	19,850	8,412,000	42,377.8
Flaxseed	398,399	2,654,000	666.2
	cwt.	cwt.	
Potatoes	891,480	3,052,000	342.35
Turnips, etc.	97,084	193,500	199.3

The increase in the number of farm animals from 1905 to 1928 was as follows:

	No. 1905	No. 1928	P.C. Increase
Horses	240,566	1,135,852	472.1
Milch cows	112,618	418,506	371.8
Other cattle	360,236	762,873	211.8
Total cattle	472,854	1,181,379	249.8
Sheep	121,290	183,098	150.9
Swine	123,916	602,156	485.9

A corresponding increase in quality and value may be said to be true.

The number of live poultry, including Turkey, Geese, Ducks and other fowls, has increased from 3,393,413 in 1905 to 8,450,345 in 1928.

Another new branch of Saskatchewan farm production is assuming large proportions. In 1928 this Province produced 422,302 pounds of honey. This industry was unheard of in 1905.

During this same period, 1905 to 1928, the population of Saskatchewan increased from 257,000 to 851,000.

The ratio of males to females remained practically stationary at about 54 per cent. males to 46 per cent. females.

There was, however, a marked change in the percentages in the number of rural and urban residents. In 1905 the ratio was 86 per cent. rural to 14 per cent. urban. The ratio at the present time is 71 per cent. rural to 29 per cent. urban. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan remains the most distinctly rural province in Canada.

The increase in gross agricultural revenue for the five year period, 1924 to 1928, shows the sustained progression of this industry. Statistics show increases as follows:

	1924	1928
Field crops	\$237,210,000	\$349,303,000
Farm animals	19,631,000	23,390,000
Wool	163,000	237,000
Dairy products	17,566,000	18,000,000
Fruits and vegetables	2,109,000	2,934,000
Poultry and eggs	9,083,000	12,087,000
Fur Farming (domestic)	14,000	100,000
Clover and grass seed	130,000	260,000
Honey	18,000	78,000
Totals	\$286,024,000	\$407,039,000

The average gross agricultural revenue for the 5 year period, 1924 to 1928 was \$375,573,200.

The average gross agricultural revenue for the 4 year period, 1925 to 1928 was \$397,960,500.

The per capita revenue for the four year period, 1925 to 1928, was \$476.22 or \$3,445.90 per occupied farm annually.

These figures indicate a condition that is highly encouraging. In its present stage the development of our resources might be said to represent the period of natural development from infancy to manhood. The problems of growth are giving way to the problems of stability and permanency.

The process of dovetailing agriculture with a rapidly expanding industrial structure is having many effects of economic importance to the people of Saskatchewan and is bringing a new outlook to those who earn their living by following agricultural pursuits.

The seasonal nature of agricultural work tends to create unemployment

and periods of financial stringency. These conditions are being offset to some extent by the marketing efforts of the farmers themselves.

The returns from live stock and grain marketings to the farmers of the prairie provinces indicate a distinct trend toward the equalization of income over the whole year. The following table shows the distribution of income to the farmers of the prairie provinces from such marketings for the period from August 1928 to July 1929.

August	\$ 7,367,188	February	\$15,071,675
September	133,176,705	March	16,055,505
October	97,673,263	April	12,458,154
November	82,026,035	May	8,781,193
December	30,589,875	June	12,089,367
January	13,397,080	July	11,095,627

While this shows a decided trend in the right direction there is still great room for improvement and in this effort agriculture will be aided by the development of other resources.

Large manufacturing industries are being established in our cities. Remarkable development is taking place in the production of mineral wealth in the southern part of the Province. A vigorous search has commenced for valuable metallic minerals which are known to be hidden beneath the surface in the great hinterland of northern Saskatchewan. Drilling for oil and gas is in progress in several parts of the Province. There was a substantial increase in distributive facilities last year and all previous building records were shattered.

In the southwest of the Province, Saskatchewan has a reserve of sixty billion tons of lignite coal. The annual output has been less than half a million tons. Last year a company employing British capital succeeded in the manufacture of briquettes from Saskatchewan lignite coal on a commercial basis. This plant is now turning out briquettes at the rate of 150 tons a day. Another company has been granted a charter to manufacture briquettes and to convert some of these enormous coal reserves into electrical energy. The Saskatchewan Government is encouraging the use of lignite coal in all public buildings. With these developments a big jump in the production of Saskatchewan coal is anticipated.

Saskatchewan has an almost illimitable supply of clay deposits of exceptionally high grade, including valuable pottery and semi-china clays suitable for the manufacture of many high class wares. Several companies are now engaged in the manufacture of clay products and with the development of cheaper power it is probable that the manufacture of high class pottery will soon be added to our industrial activities.

Saskatchewan has deposits of sodium sulphate estimated at over 100,000,000 tons. Three plants are now in operation in these fields producing over 6,000 tons annually. A new company, backed by American capital, has announced its intention to instal a plant at a cost of half a million dollars this year and claim to have a contract to supply 25,000 tons of the hydrous salts annually for ten years.

Similar developments are taking place in the manufacture of volcanic ash products.

Over an area of 80,000 square miles in the northern part of the Province is the great pre-Cambrian mineralized belt with its rich store of copper, nickel, quartz and placer gold, iron ochre, limestone, pure glass sands, talc shists and low grade oil shales. During the past year diamond drills have been at work probing some of the better known copper deposits and while no announcement has yet been made of the results achieved in more recent

borings, there appears to be ground for belief that in the near future Saskatchewan will be producing some of these valuable minerals on an extensive scale.

The big Flin Flon copper-zinc mine on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary is expected to be in production by the end of this year, and in this connection it is interesting to note that 77 per cent. of the company's holdings are located on the Saskatchewan side of the line. And in connection with this Manitoba-Saskatchewan mining venture has been launched the first hydro-electric project in Saskatchewan. At Island Falls a dam is being built, a power house erected, turbines installed to develop from 30,000 to 40,000 horsepower of energy from the Churchill River to be conveyed a distance of 70 miles by transmission line mounted on steel towers in order that \$200,000,000 worth of copper-zinc ore may be extracted, separated and smelted at the Flin Flon mine.

This first power project is undoubtedly the fore-runner of other hydro-electric projects which will be in operation in the northern part of Saskatchewan in the near future, making available to mining and industry the half million horsepower of minimum flow available in the rapids and falls of the northern waters of the Province.

Another industry based on the natural resources of Saskatchewan showing progress is commercial fishing. Despite handicaps, the value of the "take" has doubled in a five year period, having grown from \$285,000 in 1923 to \$563,000 in 1928. Some of the largest and most-heavily stocked lakes are so far north that it has been impossible to fish them on account of lack of transportation facilities. Among these bodies of water are Reindeer Lake, which is reported to be swarming with herring; Wollaston Lake and Lake Athabaska. These and other waters of the far north offer opportunities for a big expansion of the commercial fishing industry as the railways reach out in their direction.

The fur industry netted over \$1,820,000 to the trappers of Saskatchewan during 1928. During last year the total value of the industry in Saskatchewan had increased to over \$2,200,000. The figure for 1929 production includes nearly \$80,000 for pelts of ranch bred silver foxes, the first to be marketed since this industry was established in the Province.

Across Saskatchewan is a forest belt averaging one hundred miles in width and this area contains great potential wealth in forest products. In 1927, the last year for which figures are yet available, 55 and a half million cubic feet of Saskatchewan timber was cut and used as lumber, fence posts, pulpwood and cordwood for fuel. As this is less than one per cent. of the 80 billion cubic feet of soft-wood board measure in reserve in the northern part of the Province it can be seen that there is plenty of opportunity for expansion of this industry in the future, especially with the adoption of proper methods of conservation and re-forestation.

During the past two or three years the two transcontinental railway companies have built more railway mileage in Saskatchewan than in any other province in the Dominion. While in 1927 the total mileage built was only 92 miles, in the following year no less than 448 miles of new lines were completed and put into operation. Another 300 miles were completed in 1929, making a total mileage in operation in the Province today of 7,892 miles.

The branch line program of construction of the past two years has been directed towards filling in gaps in the southern part of the Province and in reaching out into the newer settlements in the north where they will tap the vast mineral deposits, the commercial fishery resources, and make more readily available the forest products still awaiting these facilities for further and greater development.

During the year just closed 750 miles of provincial highway were completed, of which 400 miles were gravelled, making a total of 800 miles of

gravelled highways now in use, part of a total of 3,950 miles of government highways. A vigorous highway construction program is now being worked out and the next few years will see the completion of two, and perhaps three, all-weather highways across the province from east to west, and at least one, and perhaps two, running north and south.

Financially the people of Saskatchewan are keeping step with their industrial, commercial and agricultural progress. The finances of the Province are fundamentally sound and the municipalities are in excellent shape. Tax collections in the rural municipalities in 1928 were better than in any year in the Province's history and last year nearly all the cities reported collecting a greater percentage of the year's current levy before the close of December than in any previous year.

The following tabulation gives the financial standing of all municipalities in Saskatchewan as at December 31st, 1928.

Current Assets.				
(Cash, Accounts, Sinking funds				
Taxes, etc.)		& trust funds		Capital Assets
				Total Assets
Rurals	16,176,716.61		2,608,719.50	18,785,436.11
Villages	1,514,097.56		1,934,983.14	3,449,080.70
Towns	3,718,120.66	774,745.64	4,752,142.23	9,245,008.53
Cities	12,691,781.59	11,148,492.91	30,438,490.83	54,278,765.33
Total	34,100,716.42	11,923,238.55	39,734,335.70	85,758,290.67

Current liabilities, (schools, Bank & Sundry					
		Gross	Reserves	Surplus	Total liabilities
		Debentures			
Rurals	3,948,041.67	403,208.41	978,259.99	13,455,926.04	18,785,436.11
Villages	377,708.99	301,740.40	160,384.26	2,609,247.05	3,449,080.70
Towns	641,400.20	3,973,355.64	884,427.78	3,745,824.91	9,245,008.53
Cities	4,753,871.09	35,484,377.35	3,856,352.58	10,184,164.31	54,278,765.33
Total	9,721,021.95	40,162,681.80	5,879,424.61	29,995,162.31	85,758,290.67

Actual surpluses of cash over all current liabilities (bank loans, schools, and sundry) as at the close of each year.

	1925	1928
Rurals	\$265,879.00	\$738,839.00
Villages	91,071.00	175,327.00
Towns	890,240.00	559,425.00

Many more figures might be quoted to show that Saskatchewan is making marked progress in all directions and is looking forward to a continued and augmented development in the future, but this article is already crowding the space limits set upon it.

The months and the years to come will bring many problems to be met and overcome by the people of Saskatchewan. The development of vast untilled areas and natural resources will become a provincial responsibility. Better roads providing improved facilities for transportation to market will of necessity have to be provided. The sick and afflicted must be cared for and to this end the Saskatchewan Government has launched upon policies tending to reduce to a minimum the dangers of disease and the preserve to Saskatchewan her present high standing as the healthiest spot in the universe.

Contemporaneous with our growth and development new economic

problems will arise. My faith in Saskatchewan is such that I believe these will be met and overcome by the co-operation of the people with their Government to the end that the margin of subsistence may be made sufficient to permit all our people to enjoy opportunities for abundant activity which is the fulfillment of normal function.

J. T. M. ANDERSON



Biographical Sketches

of Ministers of the Province of Saskatchewan

September the 9th, 1929, was a momentous day in the political history of Saskatchewan. Following the defeat of the Liberal Government, which was headed by the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, a finale was brought to 24 years of Liberal rule in the province, and a new Co-operative Government, headed by the Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., D. Paed., formally took over the reins of office.

The new cabinet, members of which were sworn in on this day by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, is composed of eight Conservatives, one Independent and one Progressive.

PREMIER ANDERSON

James Thomas Milton Anderson was born July 23, 1878, at Fairbank, Ont., son of James and Mary Ferris Anderson, both Irish-Canadians. He received his early education at Fairbank public school, and West Toronto High School. After matriculation, the future Premier of Saskatchewan taught school at St. Joseph's Island, Algoma, Northern Ontario and, while there, acted as correspondent for the Sault Daily Star. Coming west to Manitoba shortly afterwards, he taught school in an Icelandic community near Gimli, and at the same time registered extra-murally at the University of Manitoba. Writing under the aegis of Wesley College, he gained his B.A. degree in 1911, being high man

and silver medallist in classics. Two years later, again writing extra-murally, he took his Bachelor of Laws degree at Manitoba. In 1914, he earned his M.A. from the same university with a thesis on "New Canadian Problems" and, in 1917, further scholastic laurels were won by him when he graduated as Bachelor of Paedagogy at Toronto University. The following year, he gained his doctorship in the same course at Toronto.

It was in 1911 that the present premier first made his mark in Saskatchewan educational activities. In that year, he became principal of Grenfell High School and, in the same year, was appointed inspector of schools for the Yorkton Division, a position he continued to occupy until 1918. In that year, he became Director of Education among

the New Canadians in Saskatchewan, a work on which he soon became recognized as an authority. This activity absorbed him until 1922, when he returned to inspectorial work but, in 1924, politics claimed him. Successfully contesting the constituency of Saskatoon City in the provincial elections of 1925, Dr. Anderson became leader of the Conservative Party the following year, was confirmed in that position the next year, and throughout the term of the Legislature was House Leader of his group. Re-elected to the Legislature in 1929, and re-confirmed in his leadership, he entered the Chamber at the Short Session which opened September 4, as chosen leader of the United Opposition to the then Government. With the defeat of the Government, he was called upon to form and did form a Co-operative Government representative of all the co-operating opposition groups.

While at Grenfell, in 1911, Dr. Anderson married Miss Edith Redgwick, two children blessing the union. Following his resignation from the inspectorial staff, Dr. Anderson became Saskatchewan manager of the Anderson-Currie Company, a school supply house, and resided in Saskatoon. Despite his crowded life, he has found occasion for literary pursuits and his two books "Canadian Immigration and its Problems" and "Education of the New Canadian" testify to his capacity for work and his grasp of the subject he has given special study. Still other interests have filled his days. In 1925, he was elected District Governor of the Kiwanis Clubs of Western Canada, and he also has held the position of Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts. Premier Anderson is a Mason, an Orangeman, a Kiwanian, and a member of the Anglican Church.

HON. M. A. MacPHERSON

Murdoch Alexander MacPherson was born at Grande Anse, Cape Breton, N.S., April 16, 1891, his parents being of Highland Scottish descent. Raised on a Cape Breton farm, he was educated at public schools of Grand Anse, and the Academies of Richmond, St. Peter's and Picton. He took his degree at Dalhousie University, graduating in Law in 1913.

Prior to that he taught for two years in Nova Scotia schools.

Coming west in his graduation year, Mr. MacPherson was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar the same year, and entered practice of law at Swift Current with Mr. Buckles, now Judge Buckles of North Battleford.

Mr. MacPherson served overseas during the war with the 10th Infantry Battalion, was decorated, and promoted to the rank of Major. At Arleux, on April 18, 1917, he was severely wounded and, after seven months in hospital in England, was invalided home and discharged.

Re-entering civil life, Mr. MacPherson practised law at Swift Current until November 1, 1919, when he came to Regina as solicitor for the Soldiers' Settlement Board for Saskatchewan. This position he resigned, in 1921, to contest the Federal Constituency of Regina in Conservative interests. Unsuccessful on that occasion, he immediately commenced private practice in the city. In the provincial elections of 1925, he was elected as Conservative member for Regina City, and being re-elected in the 1929 elections, attained cabinet rank as Attorney-General on September 9.

Mr. MacPherson is president of the Canadian Legion, Saskatchewan Command, and is a Past President of the Regina Branch of that organisation. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Presbyterian Church. Married Dec. 24, 1915, to Miss Iowa Briggs of Swift Current, he has five children.

HON. HOWARD McCONNELL

Howard McConnell was born January 27, 1886, at Springbrook, Ont., son of John Alexander and Mary Frances Anderson McConnell. He received his education at the public schools of Springbrook and Madoc, Ont., at the high school and model school of Madoc, at the University of Saskatchewan and at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He read law with E. J. Hearn, K.C., now Judge Hearn of Kitchener, Ont., and, returning to Saskatchewan was called to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1916 and thereafter practised his profession in Saskatoon.

Mr. McConnell first came to Saskatchewan in 1907, and, three years after his return to the province as a full-fledged barrister and solicitor, he was elected as alderman at Saskatoon, serving for three successive terms, 1919-20-21. In 1922, he was elected mayor of his home city, serving for the 1922-23 term. First elected to the Legislature as Conservative member for Saskatoon City and as "junior" to his present leader, at the by-election held January 21, 1927, Mr. McConnell was re-elected in the 1929 general elections, and entered the cabinet with the important portfolios of the Treasury and Municipal Departments, on September 9. Mr. McConnell, who is unmarried, is a member of the United Church of Canada.

HON. W. C. BUCKLE

Walter Clutterbuck Buckle was born at Gloucester, England, June 28, 1886, of real Old Country "yeoman stock." Educated at Sir Thomas Rich's endowed school and Brentford College, Mr. Buckle came to Canada in 1905, arriving at Tisdale, where he made his home, in 1911. Shortly afterward, Mr. Buckle purchased a quarter section of land at Sylvania and, in 1913, entered the implement business. In 1918, he became part owner and operator of a 1,200 acre farm northeast of Tisdale.

Mr. Buckle was mayor of Tisdale from 1921 to 1925 in which year he successfully contested the Constituency of Tisdale in the provincial elections running in Conservative interests. Re-elected in the elections of 1929, Mr. Buckle was appointed Minister of Agriculture when the new Government was formed.

An implement agent and farmer, Mr. Buckle is an Anglican, and a member of the Masonic Order. He married on June 28, 1916, Miss J. S. Hughes, of Tisdale, and has two children.

HON. J. F. BRYANT, M.A., LL.B.

James Fraser Bryant was born at Glen Allan, Ont., May 19, 1877, son of Rev. James and Dora McGill Bryant, his father being a native of Cornwall, Eng. Educated in the public schools of Bradford and Toronto, at St. Catherine's Col-

legiate and Upper Canada College, Mr. Bryant took his arts course at Toronto and Queen's Universities. Coming west to Winnipeg after graduating, he studied law at the University of Manitoba completing his degree course with honours. While in the Manitoba capital, he joined the 19th Regiment and formed part of the guard of honour which came to Regina in 1905 for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the province.

During 1901, Mr. Bryant taught in the high school at Strathcona and, in 1902, began to read law under the late Judge T. C. Johnstone, of Regina. He was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1906.

During his long residence in the Regina district, Mr. Bryant has held many important public offices. He has been chairman of the Regina School Board, president of the Regina Canadian Club, president of the Regina Horticultural Society, president for seven years of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association, and, for many years, occupied high executive positions in the Saskatchewan Conservative Association.

Following his successful candidacy in the Constituency of Lumsden, in the 1929 provincial elections, he won enconiums from both sides of the Legislature for his work as Speaker of the Assembly during the brief session which ended with the defeat of the former Government, and which preceded his elevation to cabinet rank in Saskatchewan's new Government.

Mr. Bryant married, in 1908, Miss Mabel Myra Boyd, of Regina. He is past Grand Master of the Order of United Workmen for the Canadian Northwest, an Odd Fellow and an Orangeman, and also an elder of Knox United Church, Regina.

HON. A. C. STEWART, LL.B.

Alan Carl Stewart, popularly known as Carl, was born at Moosomin, a true "native-son," September 27, 1893, his parents both being natives of Ontario. Receiving his early education in the public and high schools of Moosomin, he later studied law at the University of Manitoba.

With the outbreak of the war in 1914, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Bat-

talion and went overseas with the first Canadian Contingent. Severely wounded at the Battle of Passchendaele after receiving his commission, he returned to Canada and again took up his studies in law. Graduating with the degree of LL.B., he entered the office of Wilson & Graham, Barristers, Yorkton, and after being called to the Saskatchewan Bar was admitted to partnership in the firm.

A resident of Yorkton for 13 years, Mr. Stewart was a town councillor for two years and then became Mayor of Yorkton which was elevated to city status during his regime. First elected mayor by acclamation in 1927, acclamations have been accorded him at each succeeding term.

Mr. Stewart contested the Federal constituency of Yorkton in the 1925 general elections running, as Independent, second in a three-cornered fight. In the 1929 provincial elections, again running as an Independent, he was successful, and joined the new Government on its formation.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Masonic Order, the Native Sons of Canada, and the Elks. He is also a member of the United Church of Canada. He was married in 1921, to Miss Gladys May McDougall, of Winnipeg, and has three young sons.

HON. J. A. MERKLEY

John Alexander Merkley was born at Iroquois, Ont., June 16, 1877, his parents being of English extraction. His early education was received in the public and high schools of Iroquois. At the age of 18, he left home to work as an operator on the Grand Trunk Railway, continuing with that company until 1901 when he transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Coming to Western Canada in 1910, he continued as a train despatcher for the C.P.R. until his elevation to cabinet rank, having resided for 14 years in Moose Jaw City, which constituency he represents in the Legislature.

Elected alderman in his home city two years ago, Mr. Merkley has been a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for more than 25 years. Prior to coming west, he was for five years chair-

man of the Order in the East and for nine years he has occupied that position in his present district.

A member of the United Church, a Mason and an Odd Fellow, Mr. Merkley was a successful candidate in Moose Jaw at his first essay in the political arena in the 1929 elections.

He married in 1907, Miss Gertrude May Milne, of Arnprior, Ont., and has two children.

HON. F. D. MUNROE, M.D.

Frederick Dennis Munroe was born at Moose Creek, Stormont Co., Ont., November 13, 1881, son of the late David D. and Mary A. Munroe. He received his early education at Moose Creek public school and Cornwall Collegiate Institute, and later taught school at Moose Creek for two years.

Entering McGill University as a medical student, he graduated in medicine in 1906 and was appointed house surgeon at Women's Hospital, Montreal, in 1907.

Coming west the same year, Dr. Munroe practised his profession at Welwyn, Sask., until his appointment to the cabinet after successfully contesting the constituency of Moosomin, as a Conservative, in the 1929 elections.

Dr. Munroe married, September 1, 1909, Miss Frances Gardiner Jamieson, and has four children. He is a member of the United Church being on the Board of Stewards, and for eight years served as chairman of Welwyn school board. A few years ago, he represented Saskatchewan on a delegation which went to Ottawa on behalf of Home Bank depositors.

HON. REGINALD STIPE, M.D., C.M.

Reginald Stipe was born November 6, 1883, at Ingersoll, Ont., son of Franklin C. and Elizabeth Tufford Stipe, his father being an American, his mother a native of Ontario. He received his early education at Toronto Public School and Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, taking his medical course at Toronto University from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D., C.M. During the war, Dr. Stipe served from 1916 to 1919, with the Indian and Egyptian Ex-

peditionary Force as Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Stipe, who represents Hanley in the Provincial Legislature, has been resident of the constituency for 21 years, and is president of Hixon and Stipe, Surgical and Medical Clinic, Watrous. He married, December 8, 1908, Miss Edith L. Bunn, of Milestone, Sask., and has three children. A member of the Masonic Order, the Elks and the Canadian Legion, Dr. Stipe is a Presbyterian.

First elected to the Legislature at the provincial elections of 1925, contesting Hanley in Progressive interests, he was re-elected at the 1929 elections, being elevated to cabinet rank as Minister without Portfolio, on the change of Government.

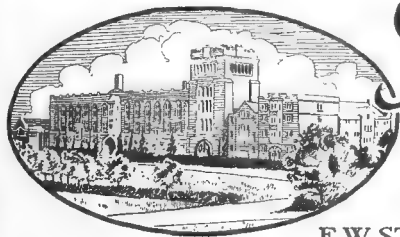
HON. W. W. SMITH

William Wensley Smith was born in England, February 12, 1885. Educated in the public schools of his native land, he came to Canada in 1903, and has lived

for 16 years in the constituency of Swift Current which he now represents in the Provincial Legislature. For four years he served as Alderman in Swift Current and was on the hospital board for a similar period. He was mayor of Swift Current for the 1922-23 term.

Mr. Smith is an insurance and real estate agent at Swift Current, being district manager of the Confederation Life Association. For three years he was a director of Caulder's Creameries at Moose Jaw, and now is a director of the Western Tent and Awning Company, Regina, and of Va-Kel Cleaners, Ltd., Swift Current. He is charter member of the Rotary Club, a Mason member of Wa-Wa Temple, and a member of the United Church of Canada. He is married, and has four children.

Entering the political field in the general elections of this year, contesting the constituency of Swift Current, Mr. Smith was successful, being honoured, on the formation of the new Government, with cabinet rank.



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Name.	Party	Constituency.	Address.	Single. or Married	Occupation.	Assembly.	
						to	First Elected
Agar, Charles	(Lib.)	Saskatoon County	Saskatoon,	M.	Farmer & Merchant		June 9, 1921.
Anderson, Hon. J. T. M.	(Con.)	Saskatoon City,	Regina,	M.	Wholesale School Supplies		June 2, 1925.
Arthur, Dr. S. W.	(Ind.)	Cannington,	Redvers,	M.	Medical Doctor,		June 6, 1929.
Ayre, C. Arthur	(Lib.)	Turtleford,	Turtleford,	M.	Implement Dealer & Ins. Agent		June 6, 1929.
Bennett, W. G.	(Con.)	Wolseley,	Wolseley,	M.	Farmer,		June 6, 1929.
Benson, Jacob	(Prog.)	Last Mountain,	Semans,	M.	Farmer,		June 6, 1929.
Bryant, Hon. Jas. F.	(Con.)	Lumsden,	Regina,	M.	Barrister,		June 6, 1929.
Buckle, W. C.	(Con.)	Tisdale	Regina,	M.	Implement Agent & Farmer,		June 2, 1925.
Clinch, E. S.	(Lib.)	Shellbrook,	Shellbrook,	M.	Farmer and Cattle Dealer,		June 26, 1917.
Cobban, James	(Con.)	Elrose,	Hughton,	M.	Farmer,		June 6, 1929.
Cockburn, George	(Lib.)	Redberry,	Borden,	M.	Farmer,		June 2, 1925.
Davis, Thos. C.	(Lib.)	Prince Albert	Prince Albert,	M.	Barrister,		June 2, 1925.
Dunn, Chas. M.	(Lib.)	Pheasant Hills,	Melville,	M.	Insurance Co. Manager,		June 6, 1929.
Eades, R. P.	(Con.)	Morse,	Ernfold,	M.	Merchant,		June 6, 1929.
Finlayson, D. M.	(Lib.)	Jack Fish Lake,	IFley,	M.	Farmer,		Aug. 14, 1908.
Fraser, W. O.	(Con.)	Souris,	Oxbow,	M.	Grain Merchant,		June 6, 1929.
Gardiner, James G.	(Lib.)	North Qu'Appelle,	Regina,	M.	Farmer,		June 25, 1914.
Garner, E. W.	(Lib.)	Estevan,	Estevan,	M.	Managing Director of Coal Co.		June 6, 1929.
Given, Nathaniel	(Con.)	Rosetown,	Delisle,	M.	Hdwe & Farm Machinery Merchant		June 6, 1929.
Gordon, Robt. J.	(Lib.)	Lloydminster,	Maidstone,	M.	Farmer,		June 26, 1917.
Grant, Alex. L.	(Lib.)	Notukeu,	Hillandale,	M.	Farmer,		June 1, 1926.
Grassick, James	(Con.)	Regina City,	Regina,	M.	Manager of Capital Ice Co.		June 6, 1929.
Greaves, R. Jas.	(Con.)	Melfort,	Valparaiso,	M.	Farmer,		June 6, 1929.
Gryde, John E.	(Con.)	Cypress,	Climax,	M.	General Merchant,		June 6, 1929.
Hall, D. A.	(Lib.)	Cumberland,	Lac la Ronge,	S.	Prospector,		June 2, 1925.
Hanbridge, Robt. L.	(Con.)	Kerrobert,	Kerrobert,	M.	Barrister,		June 6, 1929.
Hogan, James	(Lib.)	Vonda,	Meacham,	M.	Farmer,		June 26, 1917.

Name.	Party	Constituency.	Address.	Single. or Married	Occupation.	Assembly. to First Elected
Horner, S. N. Huck, Anton Huston, S. W. Hutcheon, D. S.	(Prog.) (Lib.) (Ind.) (Con.)	Francis, South Qu'Appelle, Battlefords, The Arm River,	Creelman, Vibank, North Battleford, Davidson,	M. M. W. M.	Farmer, General Merchant Farmer, Farmer & Sec. of R.M.	June 6, 1929. June 2, 1925. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929.
Johnson, Chas. W.	(Lib.)	Willow Bunch,	Melaval,	M.	Farmer,	June 6, 1929.
Leslie, Rev. R. S. Lilly, H. A. Loptson, A.	(Prog.) (Con.) (Lib.)	Weyburn, Thundercreek, Saltcoats,	Trossachs, Caron, Bredenbury,	M. M. M.	Sec.-Treas. of R.M. & Farmer Farmer and Machine Agent Farmer,	June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929.
MacPherson, Hon. M. A. Marion, A. Jules McConnell, Hon. Howard McGregor, B. F. McIntosh, Chas. McIntosh, Geo. I. McLeod, A. J. Merkey, Hon. J. A. Miller, W. W. Morken, Anton O. Munroe, Hon. F. D.	(Con.) (Lib.) (Lib.) (Lib.) (Lib.) (Ind.-F.) (Con.) (Con.) (Con.) (Lib.) (Con.)	Regina City, Ile a la Crosse, Saskatoon City, Gravelbourg, Kinistino, Cut Knife, Wilkie, Moose Jaw City, Biggar, Canora, Moosomin,	Regina, North Battleford, Regina, Vanguard, Kinistino, Carruthers, Evesham, Regina, Biggar, Sturgis, Regina,	M. M. S. S. M. W. M. M. M. M. M.	Barrister, Farmer, Barrister, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Train Dispatcher, C.P.R. General Merchant & Farmer Farmer, Physician and Surgeon	June 2, 1925. April 6, 1929. Jan. 21, 1927. June 2, 1925. June 2, 1925. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929.
Patterson, J. V. Patterson, W. J. Parker, John M. Parker, R. J. M. Paulson, W. H.	(Ind.) (Lib.) (Lib.) (Lib.) (Lib.)	Milestone, Pipestone, Touchwood, Felly, Wynyard,	Hearne, Windthorst, Kelliher, Togo, Leslie,	M. S. M. M. M.	Farmer, Insurance and Financial Agt. Farmer, Farmer, Hardware Merchant,	June 6, 1929. June 9, 1921. June 26, 1917. June 6, 1929. July 11, 1912.
Smith, Dr. R. H. Smith, W. W. Spence, Geo. Stewart, Hon. A. C. Stipe, Hon. R. Strath, D. M.	(Con.) (Con.) (Lib.) (Ind.) (Prog.) (Lib.)	Moose Jaw City, Swift Current, Maple Creek Yorkton, Hanley, Happyland,	Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Regina, Yorkton, Watrous, Sceptre,	W. M. M. M. M. M.	Physician and Surgeon, Farm Lands & General Insurance Farmer, Barrister, Physician and Surgeon, Farmer,	June 6, 1929. June 6, 1929. June 26, 1917. June 6, 1929. June 2, 1925. June 6, 1929.
Taylor, J. R. Therres, H. M.	(Ind.) (Lib.)	Wadena, Humboldt,	Invermay, Humboldt,	M. M.	Farm Implement Dealer, Farmer,	June 6, 1929. June 2, 1925.
Uhrich, Dr. J. M.	(Lib.)	Bosthern,	Regina,	M.	Physician and Surgeon	June 9, 1921.
Warren, H. K. Whitley, E. S. Whittaker	(Con.) (Prog.) (Con.)	Bengough, Kindersley, Moose Jaw County	Weyburn, Kindersley, Moose Jaw County,	M. M. M.	Farmer, Farmer, General Merchant,	June 6, 1929. June 2, 1925. June 6, 1929.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lieutenant-Governor \$9,000, Premier \$9,000, Ministers \$7,200

His. Hon. W. H. Newland	Lieutenant Governor.
Hon. J. T. M. Anderson	Premier. President of Council. Minister of Education.
Hon. M. A. MacPherson	Attorney General.
Hon. W. C. Buckle	Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. H. McConnell	Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Minister in charge of the Office of the King's Printer, Bureau of Publications, The Loan Companies Act, and The Trust Companies Act.
Hon. James F. Bryant	Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Minister in charge of The Fire Prevention Act, The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, and The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D.	Minister of Public Health and Minister in charge of The Child Welfare Act.
Hon. A. C. Stewart	Minister of Highways.
Hon. J. A. Merkley	Provincial Secretary, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.
Hon. R. Stipe, M.D.	Minister without Portfolio.
Hon. W. W. Smith	Minister without Portfolio.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, (Salary: \$48,666.)

HIS EXCELLENCY RT. HON. LORD WILLINGDON OF RATTON.

FEDERAL CABINET:

(Salary: Prime Minister \$15,000; other Ministers \$10,000.)

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, and Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs:—the RT. HON. WILLIAM MACKENZIE KING.
Minister of Finance:—HON. CHARLES DUNNING.
Minister of Justice:—HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries:—HON. P. J. CARDIN.

Postmaster-General:—HON. P. J. VENIOT.
 Secretary of State:—HON. FERNAND RINFRET.
 Minister of Railways:—HON. T. A. CRERAR.
 Minister of the Interior, Supt. of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines:—
 HON. CHAS. STEWART.
 Minister of Public Works:—HON. J. C. ELLIOTT.
 Minister of Agriculture:—HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL.
 Minister of Trade and Commerce:—HON. JAS. MALCOLM.
 Minister of National Revenue:—HON. W. D. EULER.
 Minister of Pensions and National Health:—HON. J. H. KING.
 Minister of Immigration:—VACANT.
 Minister of Labour:—HON. PETER HEENAN.
 Minister of National Defence:—HON. J. L. RALSTON.
 Attorney-General:—HON. LUCIEN CANNON.

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN SENATE:

The Senate consists of 96 members named for life by the Governor-General. Of these, 24 are in Quebec, 24 in Ontario, 10 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 4 in Prince Edward Island, 6 in British Columbia, 6 in Alberta, 6 in Saskatchewan and 6 in Manitoba.

Senators receive an indemnity of \$4,000 and mileage for each session of sixty-five days or more. Speaker, \$6,000.

Speaker: The HON. A. C. HARDY.

QUEBEC. — 24.

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Address</i>
Beaubien, Charles P.	Montarville	Montreal.
Béique, Frédéric L.	De Salaberry	Montreal.
Béland, Henri S.	Laizon	St. Joseph de Beauce.
Blondin, P. E.	Laurentides	Ottawa.
Bureau, Jacques	La Salle	Trois Rivières.
Casgrain, Joseph P. B.	De Lanaudière	Montreal.
Chapais, Thomas	Grandville	Quebec.
Dandurand, Raoul	De Lorimier	Montreal.
Foster, George G.	Alma	Montreal.
Lavergne, Louis	Kennebec	Arthabaska.
Legris, Joseph H.	Repentigny	Louiseville.
Lespérance, David O.	Golfe	Quebec.
McDougald, W. L.	Wellington	Montreal.
Paradis, Philippe	Shawinigan	Quebec.
Pope, Rufus	Bedford	Cookshire.
Tessier, Jules	De la Durantaye	Quebec.
Raymond, D.	De la Vallière	Montreal.
Webster, L. C.	Stadacona	Montreal.
White, Smeaton	Inkerman	Montreal.
Wilson, Marcellin	Sorel	Montreal.

(Four Vacancies)

ONTARIO. — 24.

<i>The Honorable</i>	<i>The Honorable</i>
Aylesworth, Sir A., Ottawa.	Lynch-Staunton, George, Hamilton.
Belcourt, Napoleon A., Ottawa.	Little, E. S., London.
Donnelly, J. J., Pinkerton.	Lacasse, Dr. G., Tecumseh.
Fisher, John, Paris.	Macdonnell, A. H., Toronto.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir George, Ottawa.	McGuire, W. H., Toronto.
Gordon, George, North Bay.	Murphy, Chas., Ottawa.
Graham, Rt. Hon. A. Perry, Brockville.	Rankin, J. P., Stratford.

ONTARIO

Hardy, A. C., Brockville.
 Haydon, Andrew, Ottawa.
 Horsey, Herbert, Ottawa.
 Lewiss, John, Toronto.

(Two Vacancies)

Robertson, G. D., Welland.
 Smith, E. D., Winona.
 Spence, J. H., Toronto.
 White, G. V., Pembroke.

NOVA SCOTIA. — 10.

Curry, Nathaniel, Amherst.
 Farrell, Edward M., Liverpool
 Girroir, E. L., Halifax.
 Hatfield, Paul, Halifax.
 Logan, Hance J., Amherst.

Martin, Peter E., Halifax.
 McCormick, John, Sydney Mines.
 McLennan, John S., Sydney.
 Stanfield, John, Colchester.
 Tanner, Charles E., Pictou.

NEW BRUNSWICK. — 10

Black, Frank B., Sackville.
 Bourque, Thomas Jean, Richibucto.
 Copp, A. B., Sackville.
 Daniel, John W., St. John.
 Foster, Walter E., St. John.

McDonald, J. A., Shediac.
 Poirier, Pascal, Shediac.
 Robinson, C. W., Moncton.
 Todd, S. R., Milltown.
 Turgeon, O., Bathurst.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — 4.

Hughes, J. J., Souris.
 MacArthur, C., Summerside.

McLean, John, Souris.
 Prowse, Benjamin C., Charlottetown.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — 6.

Barnard, George H., Victoria.
 Bostock, Hewitt, Kamloops.
 Crow, S. J., Vancouver.

Green, R. F., Victoria.
 Planta, Albert E., Nanaimo.
 Taylor, J. D., New Westminster.

MANITOBA. — 6.

Bénard, Aimé, Winnipeg.
 McMeans, Lendrum, Winnipeg.
 Molloy, J. P., Morris.

Sharpe, William H., Manitou.
 Shaffner, F. L., Boissevain.
 Forke, Hon. Robert, Brandon.

SASKATCHEWAN. — 6.

The Honorable
 Calder, J. A., Regina.
 Laird, Henry W., Regina.
 Gillis, B., Whitewood.

The Honorable
 Ross, James H., Moose Jaw.
 Turriff, John G., Carfyle.
 Willoughby, W. B., Moose Jaw.

ALBERTA. — 6.

Buchanan, W. A., Lethbridge.
 Griesbach, W. A., Edmonton.
 Harmer, William J., Edmonton.

Lessard, P. E., Edmonton.
 Michener, Edward, Red Deer.
 Riley, Daniel E., High River.

Clerk of the Senate: A. E. Blount, C.M.J.

Assistant-Clerk: L. P. Gauthier.

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

The House is composed of 245 members elected for five years. Ontario sends 82; Quebec 65; Nova Scotia 14; New Brunswick 11; Prince Edward Island 4; Manitoba 17; British Columbia 14; Alberta 16; Saskatchewan 21; Yukon Territory 1.

(Salary: Speaker, \$10,000; Deputy Speaker \$8,000;

Leader of the Opposition \$14,000; Members \$4,000.)

Speaker: HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, C.R.

Deputy-Speaker: G. N. GORDON, C.R.

Clerk of the House:—ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE.

Assistant-Clerk:—T. M. FRASER.

QUEBEC

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Argenteuil	Sir George Perley	c. 325	Ottawa.
Bagot	Cyrille Dumaine	l. Acc.	Upton, P.Q.
Beauce	Edouard Lacroix	l. 9,200	Saint Georges.
Beauharnois	Maxime Raymond	l. 2,200	Montreal.
Bellechasse	O. Boulanger	l. 2,991	Saint Charles.
Berthier Maskinongé	Theodore Gervais	l. 2,500	Berthier.
Bonaventure	Hon. Charles Marcil	l. 1,010	Montreal.
Brome-Missisquoi	William F. Kay	l. 745	Philipsburg.
Chambly-Verchères	Aime Langlois	l. 2,700	Montreal.
Champlain	Arthur L. Desaulniers	l. 2,162	S. Anne de la Pêrade
Charlevoix-Saguenay	Pierre F. Casgrain	l. 4,000	Montreal.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	Dennis James O'Connor	l. Acc.	Huntingdon, P.Q.
Chicoutimi	J. E. A. Dubuc	l. 5,000	Chicoutimi.
Compton	J. A. Letellier	l. 2,086	Mégantic.
Dorchester	Hon. Lucien Cannon	l. 1,852	Quebec.
Drummond-Arthabaska	Wilfrid Girouard	l. 6,000	Arthabaska.
Gaspé	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	l. 4,000	Montreal.
Hull	Joseph Eloi Fontaine	l. 2,000	Hull.
Joliette	C. E. Ferland	l. Acc.	Joliette.
Kamouraska	Georges Bouchard	l. 919	S. Anne de la Poca
Labelle	Henri Bourassa	l. 5,200	Montreal. [tiere
Lac Saint-Jean	Armand Sylvestre	l. 2,000	Roberval.
Laprairie-Napierville	Vincent Dupuis	l. Acc.	Laprairie, P.Q.
L'Assomption-Montcalm	Paul Arthur Séguin	l. 4,350	L'Assomption.
Laval-Deux-Montagnes	Liguori Lacombe	l. 3,062	S. Scholastique.
Lévis	J. E. Dussault	l. 1,500	Lévis.
L'Islet	J. F. Fafard	l. 789	L'Islet.
Lotbinière	J. Verville	l. 1,130	Saint Flavien.
Matane	L. J. Dionne	l. 2,000	Amqui.
Mégantic	Eusébe Roberge	l. 2,867	Laurierville.
Montmagny	Léon Laflamme	l. 700	Montmagny.
MONTREAL—			
Georges Etienne Cartier	S. W. Jacobs	l. 2,467	Montreal.
Hochelaga	E. C. St. Père	l. 13,887	Montreal.
Jasques Cartier	Théodule Rhéaume	l. 1,700	Montreal.
Laurier Outremont	Joseph Mercier	l. 4,500	Montreal.
Maisonneuve	Clément Robitaille	l. 10,072	Montreal.
Mont Royal	R. S. White	c. 9,703	Montreal.
Sainte Anne	J. J. Guerin	l. 456	Montreal.
Saint Antoine	Leslie G. Bell	c. 447	Montreal.
Saint Denis	J. Arthur Denis	l. 10,356	Montreal.
Saint James	Fernand Rinfret	l. 13,387	Montreal.
S. Laurent S. Georges	C. H. Cahan	c. 1,890	Montreal.
Saint Marie	Hermas Deslauriers	l. 10,964	Montreal.
Saint Henri	Paul Mercier	l. 7,838	Montreal.
Nicolet	Joseph Félix Descôteaux	l. 2,831	Sainte-Monique.
Pontiac	Frank S. Cahill	l. 4,593	Campbell's Bay.
Portneuf	M. Siméon Delisle	l. 900	Portneuf.

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Quebec East	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	2,975	Quebec.
Quebec Montmorency	Henry Edgar Lavigueur	1,400	Quebec.
Quebec West	Georges Parent	832	Quebec.
Quebec South	Charles G. Power	851	Quebec.
Richelieu	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	1,263	Sorel.
Richmond Wolfe	Edmond W. Tobin	3,062	Bromptonville.
Rimouski	Sir Eugene Fiset	2,007	Rimouski.
S. Hyacinthe Rouville	René Morin	5,500	Saint Hyacinthe.
Saint Jean Iberville	Aldéric Joseph Benoit	1,033	Saint Jean.
Shefford	P. E. Boivin	2,784	Granby.
Sherbrooke	Chas. B. Howard	3,114	Sherbrooke.
Stanstead	Willis K. Baldwin	1,494	Baldwin's Mills.
Temiscouata	Jean Francois Pouliot	1,732	Rivière du Loup.
Terrebonne	Jules Edouard Prévost	500	Saint Jérôme.
Trois Rivières S. Maurice	Arthur Bettez	2,162	Trois Rivières.
Vaudreuil Soulanges	Lawrence A. Wilson	2,643	Côteau du Lac.
Wright	F. W. Perras	665	Gracefield.
Yamaska	Aimé Boucher	409	Pierreville.

ONTARIO

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Algoma, East	Beniah Bowman	766	Gore Bay.
Algoma, West	E. Simpson	2,630	Sault Sainte Marie.
Brant	Franklin Smoke	157	
Brantford	R. E. Ryerson	1,121	Brantford.
Bruce, North	Hon. James Malcolm	414	Ottawa.
Bruce, South	W. A. Hall	993	Walkerton.
Carleton	W. F. Garland	980	Ottawa.
Dufferin-Simcoe	W. E. Rowe	3,043	Newton Robinson.
Durham	F. W. Bowen	950	New Castle.
Elgin, West	M. B. Hepburn	207	
Essex, East	E. G. Odette	350	
Essex, West	C. C. Robinson	510	Walkerville.
Essex, South	E. J. Gott	328	Amherstbury.
Fort William	Hon. R. J. Manion	2,604	Fort William.
Frontenac-Addington	William Spankie	Acc.	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry	A. J. Macdonald	287	Lancaster.
Grenville-Dundas	A. C. Casselman	1,658	Prescott.
Grey, North	W. P. Telford	528	
Grey, South-East	Agnes MacPhail	1,114	Ceylon.
Haldimand	Mark C. Senn	1,121	Caledonia.
Halton	R. K. Anderson	2,025	Milton.
Hamilton, East	G. S. Rennie	9,335	Hamilton.
Hamilton, West	C. W. Bell	8,353	Hamilton.
Hastings-Peterboro	A. T. Embury	3,450	Bancroft.
Hastings, South	W. E. Tummon	3,742	
Huron, North	Geo. Spotton	198	
Huron, South	T. C. McMillan	755	Hullett.
Kenora-Rainy River	Hon. Peter Heenan	529	Kenora.
Kent	J. W. Rutherford	1,369	Chatham.
Kingston	A. E. Ross	2,106	Kingston.
Lambton, East	B. W. Fansher	165	
Lambton, West	R. W. Gray	Acc.	Sarnia.
Lanark	William S. Murphy	1,492	Smith's Falls.
Leeds	H. A. Stewart	1,501	Brockville.
Lincoln	J. D. Chaplin	1,414	St. Catharines.
London	J. F. White	821	London.
Middlesex, East	A. K. Hodgins	2,737	Lucan.
Middlesex, West	Hon. J. C. Elliott	1,865	Ottawa.
Muskoka, Ontario	Peter McGibbon	3,280	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	E. A. Lapierre	276	Sudbury.
Norfolk-Elgin	William Taylor	115	
Northumberland	M. E. Maybee	579	Trenton.
Ontario	T. E. Kaiser	790	Oshawa.
Ottawa	G. C. Edwards	1,700	Ottawa.
Ottawa	E. R. E. Chevrier	1,140	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	Hugh Allan	397	
Oxford, South	T. M. Cayley	1-ind.	744

Parkdale	D. Spence	c.	7,421	
Parry Sound	James Arthurs	c.	299	Parry Sound.
Peel	Sam Charters	c.	857	Brampton.
Perth, North	F. W. Hay	l.	580	
Perth, South	F. G. Sanderson	l.	528	St. Mary's.
Peterboro, West	E. A. Peck	c.	2,011	Peterboro.
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay	D. T. Cowan	c.	1,250	Port Arthur.
Prescott	E. O. Bertrand	l.	1,590	L'Original.
Prince Edward Lennox	John Hubbs	c.	731	Pictou.
Renfrew, North	I. D. Cotnam	c.	776	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	M. J. Maloney	c.	435	Renfrew.
Russell	Alfred Goulet	l.	2,264	Bourget.
Simcoe, East	A. B. Thompson	c.	465	
Simcoe, North	W. A. Boys	c.	191	Barrie.
Stormont	A. N. Smith	l.	568	
Temiscamisque, North	J. A. Bradette	l.	1,710	
Temiscamisque, South	Malcolm Lang	lab.	866	
Toronto, East	E. B. Ryckman	c.	10,259	Toronto.
Toronto, East-Centre	R. C. Matthews	c.	18,061	Toronto.
Toronto, High-Park	A. J. Anderson	c.	8,176	Toronto.
Toronto, North-East	N. M. Young	c.	4,123	Toronto.
Toronto-North-West	T. L. Church	c.	6,517	Toronto.
Toronto, Scarboro	Joseph Harris	c.	10,371	Toronto.
Toronto, South	G. R. Geary	c.	2,695	Toronto.
Toronto, West-Centre	H. C. Hocken	c.	3,505	Toronto.
Victoria	T. H. Stinson	c.	2,897	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Hon. W. D. Euler	l.	4,340	Kitchener.
Waterloo, South	A. M. Edwards	c.	2,216	Galt.
Welland	G. H. Pettit	c.	1,506	Welland.
Wellington, North	Duncan Sinclair	c.	787	Harriston.
Wellington, South	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	c.	2,710	Guelph.
Wentworth	G. C. Wilson	c.	6,350	Dundas.
York, North	T. H. Lennox	c.	498	Toronto.
York, South	R. H. MacGregor	c.	1,897	
York, West	J. Earl Lawson	c.	Acc.	Ottawa.

NEW BRUNSWICK

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Charlotte	R. W. Grimmer	l.	1,800 St. Stephen.
Gloucester	Hon. P. J. Veniot	l.	1,566
Kent	Alfred Bourgeois	l.	77
Northumberland	C. J. Morrissey	l.	472
Restigouche	F. Blanchard	l.	1,207
Madawaska-Royal	Hon. Geo. B. Jones	c.	1,230 Apohqui.
St. John-Albert	M. MacLaren	c.	8,780 St. Jean.
St. John-Albert	Thomas Bell	c.	8,780 St. Jean.
Victoria-Carleton	A. R. Foster	c.	Acclamation.
Westmoreland	O. B. Price	c.	470 Moncton.
York-Sunberry	R. B. Hanson	c.	3,021 Fredericton.

NOVA SCOTIA

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Antigonish-Guysboro	Wm. Duff	l.	1,123 Lanenberg.
Cape Breton-North Victoria	L. W. Johnston	c.	1,400 Sydney.
Cape Breton-Comte	F. MacDonald	c.	2,515 Sydney.
Colchester	G. T. McNutt	c.	2,049 Stewiache.
Cumberland	R. K. Smith	c.	1,459 Amherst.
Digby-Annapolis	H. B. Short	c.	306 Digby.
Halifax	W. A. Black	c.	7,023 Halifax.
Halifax	F. P. Quinn	c.	7,023 Halifax.
Hants Kings	J. L. Ilsley	l.	116
Inverness	L. D. MacDougall	l.	598
Pictou	T. Cantley	c.	1,327 New Glasgow.
Queens-Lunenburg	W. G. Ernst	c.	895
Richmond West-Cape Breton	J. A. MacDonald	c.	601
Shelburn-Yarmouth	Hon. J. L. Ralston	l.	1,327 Yarmouth.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Kings	J. A. MacDonald	c. 97	Cardigan.
Prince	A. E. MacLean	1,669	Summerside.
Queens	J. E. Sinclair	601	
Queens	R. H. Jenkins	1,588	Charlottetown.

MANITOBA

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Brandon	Hon. J. A. Crerar	l. Acc.	Winnipeg.
Dauphin	W. J. Ward	l.p. 1,486	Dauphin.
Lisgar	J. L. Brown	l.p. 1,263	Pilot Mound.
Macdonald	W. J. Lovie	l.p. 1,997	Holland.
Marquette	J. A. Glenn	l.p. 1,099	
Neepawa	Robert Milne	p. 1,590	
Nelson	T. W. Bird	p. 566	Swan River.
Portage la Prairie	E. A. McPherson	l. 432	
Provencher	A. L. Beaubien	l.p. accl.	St. Jean Baptiste
Selkirk	L. P. Bancroft	l.p. 1,329	
Souris	James Steedsman	p. 800	Doloraine.
Springfield	E. D. Bissett	l.p. 914	
St. Boniface	J. P. Howden	l. 2,660	St. Boniface.
Winnipeg, North	A. A. Heaps	lab. 2,628	Winnipeg.
Winnipeg, North Centre	J. S. Woodsworth	lab. 3,018	Winnipeg.
Winnipeg, South	J. S. MacDiarmid	l. 1,088	Winnipeg.
Winnipeg, South Centre	J. T. Thorson	l. 512	Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Assiniboia	Robert MacKenzie	l. 159	
Battleford, North	C. R. MacIntosh	l. 1,232	Battleford.
Battleford, South	John Vallance	l. 1,890	Onward.
Humboldt	A. F. Totzke	l. 2,250	Vonda.
Kindersley	A. M. Carmichael	p. 214	Kindersley.
Last Mountain	W. R. Fansher	p. 24	Govan
Long Lake	J. F. Johnson	l. 1,464	Bladworth
Mackenzie	Wilton Campbell	p. 953	Pelly.
Maple Creek	W. Bock	l. Acclamation.	
Melfort	Malcolm MacLean	l. 3,556	Eddersley
Melville	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	l. 3,604	Ottawa.
Moose Jaw	J. G. Ross	l. 2,404	Moose Jaw.
Prince Albert	Hon. W. L. M. King	l. 3,731	Ottawa.
Qu'Appelle	John Millar	l.p. 1,193	Indian Head.
Regina	Hon. C. A. Dunning	l. 835	Ottawa.
Rosetown	John Evans	l.p. 1,579	Saskatoon.
Saskatoon	A. M. Young	l. 2,324	Saskatoon.
Swift Current	C. E. Bothwell	l. 2,310	Lawson.
Weyburn	Edward Young	l. 2,524	Weyburn.
Willow Bunch	T. F. Donnelly	l. 1,433	Willow Bunch.
Yorkton	G. W. MacPhee	l. 1,243	Yorkton.

ALBERTA

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Maj.</i>	<i>Residence</i>
Acadia	Robert Gardiner	u.f.a. 3,979	Encel.
Athabaska	D. F. Kellner	u.f.a. 1,496	
Battle River	Henry Spencer	u.f.a. 3,399	Edgerton.
Bow River	E. J. Garland	u.f.a. 1,904	Rumsey.
Calgary, East	I. B. Adshead	lab. 931	Calgary.
Calgary, West	Hon. R. B. Bennett	c. 2,545	Calgary.
Camrose	W. T. Lucas	u.f.a. 1,451	Lougheed.
Edmonton, East	K. A. Blatchford	l. 109	
Edmonton, West	Hon. Chas. Stewart	l. 1,013	Ottawa.
Lethbridge	L. H. Jelliff	u.f.a. 1,741	Raley.
MacLeod	G. G. Coote	u.f.a. 3,006	Cayley.
Medicine Hat	F. W. Gershaw	l. 1,618	Medicine Hat.

Seat	Member	Maj.	Residence
Peace River	D. M. Kennedy	u.f.a. 755	
Red Deer	A. Speakman	u.f.a. 3,010	Penhold.
Vegreville	Mike Luchovich	u.f.a. 842	
Wetaskiwin	Wm. Irvine	u.f.a. 458	

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Seat	Member	Maj.	Residence
Caribou	J. A. Fraser		Quesnell.
Comon-Alberni	A. W. Neill	ind.	Alberni.
Fraser Valley	H. J. Barber		Chiliwack.
Kootenay, East	Hon. J. H. King	1	268 Ottawa.
Kootenay, West	W. K. Esling		Rossland.
Nanaimo	C. H. Dickie		Duncan.
New Westminster	W. G. McQuarrie		New Westminster.
Skeena	J. C. Brady		400
Vancouver-Burrard	J. A. Clark		Vancouver.
Vancouver, Centre	Hon. H. H. Stevens		1,831 Vancouver.
Vancouver, North	A. D. McRae		Vancouver.
Vancouver, South	Leon J. Ladner		5,086 Vancouver.
Victoria	D. B. Plunkett		91 Victoria.
Yale	G. S. F. Stirling		Kelowna.

YUKON

Yukon	George Black		Dawson.
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Attend the Worlds Grain Exhibition and Conference

SERVICE

MARKED BY COURTEOUS EFFICIENCY

When you bank with us, we consider it an expression of your confidence in us. It then becomes our purpose to deserve this confidence by more than routine bank service. You are more than just an "account on our books". You become a client with individual needs and personal business problems that call for our closest co-operation.

The size of your account is not a measure of our desire to serve you. We take as much personal interest in the affairs of the small business as we do in the one that carries a big balance with us. Many times in our experience of nearly one hundred years have we seen customers who began with us in a small way develop their business into large and prosperous concerns—a development in which the bank had no small part.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH NEAR YOU IS QUALIFIED
TO GIVE YOU THIS HELPFUL BUSINESS SERVICE

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 — Reserve \$20,000,000 — Total Resources \$275,000,000

REGINA, SASK., BRANCH — J. E. EDGINGTON, MANAGER



STONY POINT, KINGSMERE LAKE
Prince Albert National Park

Game Laws of Saskatchewan

(Close season includes the first date, but not the last.)

Prohibitions — Sunday shooting is prohibited. The following must not be killed or taken: Antelope, elk at any time, deer, including caribou, moose, between 15th December and 15th November in the following year; north of township 34 only. Female (except caribou) and young of big game animals must not be shot at any time. Shooting on game reserves is prohibited.

The following shall not be killed: Ducks, geese, coots, wilson or jacksnipe, between 1st Jan. and 15th Sept.; Hungarian partridge between 1st of Nov. and 1st of Oct. in the following year. Sage grouse, sharp tailed grouse or prairie chicken, pinnated grouse or prairie hen, ruffed grouse or partridge, Canada grouse or spruce grouse, ptarmigan, swans or cranes, at any time; fox, between 1st of March and 1st of November; lynx, mink, fisher, marten, between 1st April and 1st Nov.; otter, between 1st May and 1st Nov.; beaver at any time; muskrat, south of twp. 53, between 1st May and 1st March of the following year; muskrat, north of twp. 52, between 15th May and 1st March of the following year.

No person shall shoot or hunt between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, nor on cultivated or fenced land without permission of owner; destroy game by means of poison, narcotics, sunken punts, night lights, traps, snares, silencers, swivel, spring, automatic or machine shot guns, live decoys of any kind, export game without a permit from the Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries; Fees, \$5.00 for each big game head, caribou, moose or elk; deer, \$2.00; \$1.00 per dozen game birds; \$25.00 for each live black or silver fox, and \$5.00 for each red or cross fox; buy or sell the flesh of game, ship furs

of unprime quality; disturb or take the eggs of any game bird.

No dog shall be used for hunting deer, nor shall a dog be allowed to run at large where deer are usually found.

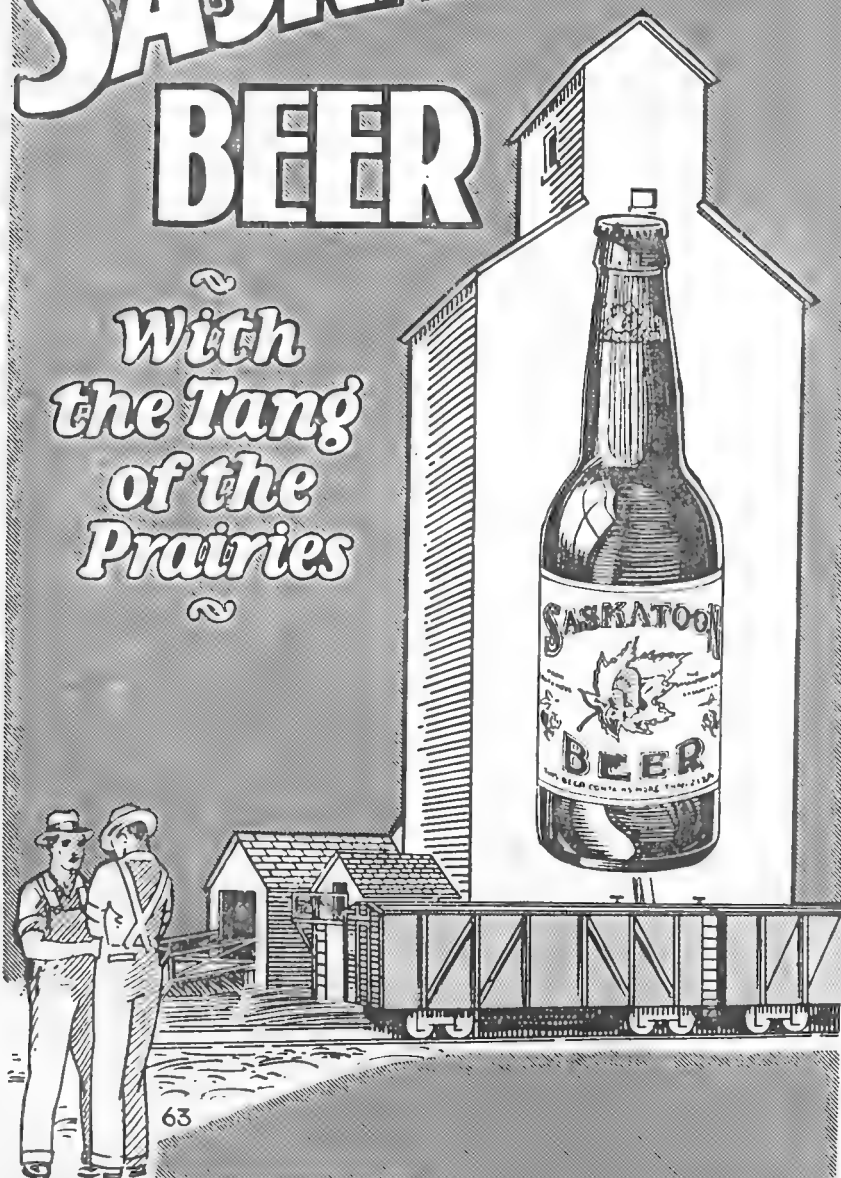
Limit of Bag—No person may shoot more than one moose, two caribou, two deer, and in any event not more than two big game animals in all, in one season; ducks, geese, 30 a day, of which not more than 10 shall be geese, 200 a season, of which not more than thirty shall be geese; Hungarian partridge, 10 per day, 30 a season.

Permits—Permits to export for public parks or scientific purposes, one pair of any species of big game or game birds or one nest of eggs of species of game birds may be granted by the Minister upon receipt of \$5.00 with sworn application. Resident big game license, \$5.00. Resident trapper's license, \$2.00; bird license, \$1.50. No license to person under 16 without parent's consent. Non-resident hunting and trapping licenses may be procured from the Game Commissioner, Regina, the fees being as follows: (alien) big game license \$50; game bird license \$25; trapper's license \$50; (Canadian) big game license \$25; game bird license \$10; trapper's license \$25. Resident fur dealers' store license \$10; non-resident store license \$50; resident travelling fur dealers' license \$50; non-resident \$100; wholesale fur dealer's license \$100. Holder of a non-resident license may take with him out of the province any game lawfully taken by him. Any resident accompanying or aiding a non-resident to hunt or shoot without permit shall be held equally liable. Taxidermists must pay \$5 for license and may have animals or parts in possession if accompanied by affidavit of owner showing that such game was lawfully killed. Tanner's license \$1. Royalty must be paid on pelts of fur-bearing animals and an export permit secured before shipping furs out of the province.

Penalties—Minimum. \$10; maximum, \$1,000 and costs.

SASKATOON BEER

*With
the Tang
of the
Prairies*



**BREWED & BOTTLED BY
SASKATOON BREWING CO. LTD., SASKATOON**

The Canadian Postal Rates

LETTERS

RATES OF POSTAGE—

Local or "drop" letters—two cents for first ounce, one cent for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

All other letters for delivery in Canada, also letters for delivery in the United States and all other places in the North American Continent and British Guiana—two cents for first ounce, two cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters for delivery in Great Britain and other places in the British Empire, except British Guiana and places in the North American Continent—three cents for first ounce, three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters for delivery in all countries not mentioned above—8 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 4 cents for each subsequent ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters for delivery within Canada or in other Countries if posted unpaid or not fully prepaid, will be forwarded to destination charged with double deficiency.

POST CARDS

Post cards for delivery in Canada, Great Britain and other places in the British Empire, and places in the North American Continent—two cents each, if they bear written communications.

Reply post cards for delivery in Canada, Great Britain and other places in the British Empire, the United States, and all other places in the North American Continent—four cents each if they bear written communications.

Post cards for delivery in all other countries—4 cents each (if they bear written communications).

Reply post cards for delivery in all other countries—8 cents each (if they bear written communications).

Single reply cards bearing on the face the words "Business Reply Card" and prepaid one-half cent postage. These cards must be sent out as enclosures with matter mailed in quantity addressed to places within Canada, and the speculative element as to a reply must be present when they are used. Any organization using these reply cards must have its name and address printed on the lower right-hand half of the face and must have matter (with or without blanks to be filled in) printed on the reverse side of the card.

Double reply cards bearing on the first half one cent postage and on the reply half one-half cent postage. The first half must have printed matter on it and the cards used under the

same conditions as the one-half cent business reply cards.

REPLY COUPONS

Senders of letters to almost all countries can prepay replies by means of Reply Coupons, which can be purchased for 9 cents, exchanged by addressees for stamps representing the postage on a single rate letter from any other country to Canada.

Imperial Reply Coupons which can be purchased for 5 cents each may be used to prepay replies to letters sent to places within the British Empire.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE

Special Delivery Service (for mail matter carried at letter rate of postage only) is provided in all Canadian cities where a free letter carrier delivery service is established, and also at all places in the United States. The Special Delivery fee is twenty cents in addition to the postage and may be prepaid either by means of a Special Delivery Stamp or by ordinary postage stamps.

SAMPLES

RATES OF POSTAGE—

Sample post is restricted to bona fide trade samples which are not of saleable value. The rate to places in Canada, the United States and Mexico is one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof. The rate to all other countries is four cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, in excess of four ounces.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE—

Limit of weight:—Canada and all other countries, 1 lb.; limit of size:—Canada and all other Countries, 18 in. by 8 in. by 4 in., or, if in form of a roll, 18 in. in length by 6 inches in diameter.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The postage rate on all copies of duly recognized Canadian, British and foreign newspapers and periodicals (except those posted at special rates by publishers and newsdealers) posted in Canada, addressed to places in Canada, and the United States or Mexico, is one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof to each separate address. CANADIAN newspapers and periodicals may be sent at the same rate to Great Britain and the following British Possessions:—

Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Irish Free State, Jamaica and Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Borneo (State of), Northern Ireland, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago; Union of South Africa comprising the Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and British Bechuana-land, and Zanzibar.

By agreement with the Australian Postal Administration, Canadian newspapers and periodicals may be sent to Australia at the rate of 1 cent per 4 ounces or fraction thereof with a minimum prepayment of 2 cents.

Newspapers and periodicals for countries other than those mentioned are subject to the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

PRINTED MATTER (OTHER THAN NEWSPAPERS OR PERIODICALS)

RATES OF POSTAGE—

The rate of postage on printed matter, such as books, pamphlets, circulars, catalogues, etc., and on certain miscellaneous matter such as maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, etc., posted in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico is one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof; for delivery in Great Britain and all other countries the rate is two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof.

Printed circulars up to one ounce soliciting business, mailed in quantity for local distribution to householders, may be accepted at the rate of ½c. each. Business firms who wish to take advantage of this rate must submit the circulars to the Postmaster in order that the rate may be confirmed and postage paid, and also that the necessary arrangements for delivery may be made.

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE—

In Canada the limit of weight is 5 lbs., except in case of a single book, when a limit of 11 lbs. is allowed. The limit in size is 3½ ft. in length, width or depth; but in no case must the length and girth combined exceed 6 ft.

For the United States and Mexico the limit of weight for a package of commercial papers or printed matter (except in the case of a single book) is 5 lbs. 6 ozs. In the case of a single book a weight of 11 lbs. is allowed. The limit of size is 18 inches in any direction, unless the package is in the form of a roll, when a length of 30 inches is allowed, provided the diameter does not exceed 4 inches.

For Great Britain and all other countries the limit of weight for a package of commercial papers or printed matter is 4 lbs. 6 ozs., except in the case of a single book when a limit

of 6 lbs. 9 ozs., is allowed, and the limit of size is 18 inches in any direction, unless in the form of a roll, 30 inches is allowed, provided the diameter does not exceed 4 inches.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

This term comprises papers or documents drawn, wholly or partly by hand (except letters or other communications, papers or documents having the character of an actual or personal correspondence) such as documents of legal procedure, deeds, way bills, documents of insurance and other public companies, invoices and other documents of a mercantile character, etc.

Such papers and documents are subject to *Letter rate* when addressed to *Places in Canada*; but may be sent to other countries either at *letter rate* or in open covers at the rate of eight cents for a packet not exceeding eight ounces in weight, and two cents for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

PARCEL POST

CANADA

Articles acceptable at the parcel post rates for delivery within Canada comprise farm and factory products and merchandise of all descriptions, also printed matter and samples, at the option of the sender, and, in general, all matter not subject to letter postage and not excluded from the mails by prohibitory regulations.

Parcels posted in Canada for delivery within Canada should be open to inspection (unsealed), however, sealed parcels of merchandise may be accepted for transmission within Canada at Parcel Post rates of postage, provided the senders place thereon a printed label or an impression of a rubber stamp giving the name and address of the sender and stating in a general way the nature of the contents.

Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in Canada on which charges of 40 cents or more have been prepaid, may be insured up to \$50.00, without Insurance Fee, if so requested by the sender.

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE—

The limit of weight for a parcel post packet is 15 pounds, and the limit of size 3½ ft. in length, width or depth, but in no case must the length and girth combined exceed 6 ft.

UNITED STATES

General merchandise (parcel post) addressed to places in the United States or its possessions (except the Philippine Islands) is liable to postage at the rate of fourteen cents a pound or fraction thereof with a maximum charge of one cent an ounce up to 8 ounces. Such parcels should be open to inspection (unsealed). However, sealed packages may be accepted for transmission provided the sender has placed thereon a printed label or an impression of a rubber stamp, giving the name and address of the sender and stating in a general way the nature of the contents.

The limit of weight for a package of merchandise addressed to the United States passing at the rate of 14 cents per pound, or fraction thereof is 15 pounds. The general limit of size is 3½ ft. in length, width or depth, but in no case must the length and girth combined exceed 6 ft.

The United States authorities require that a Customs Declaration be attached to all parcels of general merchandise (parcel post) prepaid at parcel post rates, posted in Canada addressed for delivery in the United States, except packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, paid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, in which a Customs Declaration or invoice should be enclosed.

They further require that commercial invoices or statements of value be enclosed with books prepaid at printed matter rate, also in sealed parcels of general merchandise prepaid at letter rate, posted in Canada addressed for delivery in the United States.

PARCEL POST TO GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Closed parcels may be sent direct from Canada at the rate of 24 cents for the first pound and 18 cents for each additional pound to Great Britain (including Northern Ireland) up to 11 pounds. For 12 pounds the rate is \$2.44 and 12 cents per pound additional for each pound up to 15 pounds. The rate is 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof to Argentine, Bahamas, Barbados, Berumda, Colombia, Fiji, British Guiana, Grenada, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Wei-Hai-Wei; the rate is 24 cents for the first pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof to Australia.

There are also direct post services to China,

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Philippine Islands, Poland, South Africa and Sweden and the rates may be obtained at the Post Office.

Parcels for the British West Indies, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, Guadeloupe, Haiti and Central and South American countries may be forwarded via New York.

Parcels may also be sent to and received from any country with which the British Post Office maintains a parcel post.

For rates enquire at the Post Office.

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

General limit of weight—15 lbs. For parcels addressed to countries where limit of weight is restricted to 11 lbs. enquire at Post Office.

Limit of size—3½ feet in length, width or depth, but in no case must the length and girth combined exceed 6 ft.

REGISTRATION

All classes of mail matter posted in Canada (except Parcel Post) for delivery in Canada, may be registered at the following rates (in addition to ordinary postage):

10c for indemnity not exceeding....	\$ 25.00
20c " " " " "	50.00
30c " " " " "	75.00
40c " " " " "	100.00

In the case of registered articles posted in Canada addressed to places in the United States or to other Postal Union Countries, the registration fee is as follows:—

United States:

10c for indemnity not exceeding....\$ 25.00

Other Postal Union Countries:

10c for indemnity not exceeding 50 francs

An acknowledgement of receipt may be ob-

PARCEL POST RATES

	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	Over 10 lbs. and up to 15 lbs.
To any Post Office within 20 miles (irrespective of Provincial Boundary)	.05	.06	.07	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	25 cents
To any Post Office beyond 20 miles but in same Province*	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	55 cents
From a Post Office in any Province to a Post Office in the immediately adjoining Province*	.10	.17	.24	.31	.38	.45	.52	.59	.66	.73	75 cents
To or from any P.O. in the Province of											
Ontario	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	\$1.15
N.B., N.S., or P.E.I.	.12	.24	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02	1.13	1.35
N.B., N.S., or P.E.I.	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.50
N.B., N.S., or P.E.I.	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	1.15
Quebec	.12	.24	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02	1.13	1.35
Quebec	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.50
Quebec	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	1.15
Ontario	.12	.24	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02	1.13	1.35
Ontario	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.50
Ontario	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	1.15
Manitoba	.12	.24	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02	1.13	1.35
Manitoba	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	1.15
Saskatchewan	.12	.24	.36	.47	.58	.69	.80	.91	1.02	1.13	1.35
Saskatchewan	.12	.21	.30	.39	.48	.57	.66	.75	.84	.93	1.15

The maximum charge of any parcel shall not exceed 1 cent an ounce.

*The Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. are considered as one Province.

Parcel Post Service during Summer only to and from Yukon except Post Offices of White Horse, Carcross and Champagne.

tained by the sender of a registered article on payment of a special fee of ten cents, in addition to the postage and registration fee, if the Acknowledgement of Receipt is asked for when the registered article is posted, or for twenty cents if asked for afterwards.

INSURANCE

Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in Canada and the United States may be insured against loss, rifling or damage while in the custody of the postal service at the following rates:—

- 3 cents for insurance not exceeding \$5.
- 6 cents for insurance exceeding \$5 and not exceeding \$25.
- 12 cents for insurance exceeding \$25 and not exceeding \$50.
- 30 cents for insurance exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$100.

Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in Canada on which charges of 40 cents or more have been prepaid, may be insured up to \$50, without Insurance Fee, if so requested by the sender.

If the sender desires to insure such parcels in excess of \$50, the regular insurance fee of 12 cents to cover the additional insurance must be prepaid.

Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in Australia, China, Great Britain (including Northern Ireland), Hong Kong, Newfoundland, and New Zealand, and by direct service to Denmark, Germany, Grenada, Holland, Irish Free State and St. Vincent—also parcels intended for transmission via England, addressed to foreign countries to which Great Britain extends insurance, may be insured against loss, rifling or damage while in the custody of the postal service at the following rates:—

- 12 cents for insurance not exceeding \$50.
- 30 cents for insurance exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$100.

Particulars as to articles which cannot be accepted for insurance or insured against damage, may be ascertained from the local Postmaster.

C.O.D.

Mail matter posted at a Money Order Post Office in Canada for delivery at any Post Office within Canada, or on any rural route within Canada, may be sent subject to the C.O.D. service, whereby charges due the sender up to \$100 may be collected from the addressee and remitted to the sender by Post Office Money Order. Rural routes are for this purpose considered as Money Order Post Offices, and may be granted a C.O.D. Service.

The scale of C.O.D. fees is as follows: 15 cents if the amount to be collected is not more than \$50; 30 cents if the amount to be collected is more than \$50; limit of collection, \$100. The fee must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article by the sender, and is additional to the ordinary postage.

The C.O.D. fee also covers insurance or registration.

(a) The C.O.D. fee covers insurance, in the case of parcels prepaid at parcel post rate, to the extent of the value, against loss, abstraction or damage, while in the custody of the postal service, not to exceed \$50 when a 15 cent fee is paid, and not to exceed \$100 when a 30 cent fee is paid.

(b) The C.O.D. fee covers registration in the case of articles prepaid at other than parcel post rates, that is it includes the general registration fee at 10 cents, which covers indemnity for loss, abstraction or damage up to \$25. In any case, if protection above \$25 is desired it may be obtained on payment of an additional fee.

MONEY ORDERS

The rates of commission for Money Orders issued in Canada for payment in Canada, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Virgin Islands are as follows:

\$5 and under	5c
Over \$5 and up to \$10	7c
Over \$10 and up to \$30	14c
Over \$30 and up to \$50	17c
Over \$50 and up to \$60	22c
Over \$60 and up to \$100	27c

Owing to the unsettled state of New York Exchange, the rates of commission on Money Orders issued for payment in the United States (including Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Isle of Pines, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa) and Virgin Islands of the United States) cannot be furnished in advance.

Payment may be made on demand at any Money Order Office in Canada (within one month of issue.)

Duplicate orders are issued free of charge.

The rates of commission on Orders payable in Great Britain, British Possessions and all other countries upon which Money Orders may be obtained, except those mentioned above, are as follows, viz:—

\$5 and under	5c
Over \$5 and up to \$10	10c
Over \$10 and up to \$20	22c
Over \$20 and up to \$30	32c
Over \$30 and up to \$40	42c
Over \$40 and up to \$50	52c
Over \$50 and up to \$60	62c
Over \$60 and up to \$70	72c
Over \$70 and up to \$80	82c
Over \$80 and up to \$90	92c
Over \$90 and up to \$100	\$1.02

POSTAL NOTES

The Postal Note System affords a cheap and convenient means of remitting small sums of money to places in Canada and Newfoundland. On notes of the value of 20c., 25c., 30c. or 40c. the rate is one cent; on notes of the value of 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 90c., \$1.00 or \$1.50,

the rate is two cents; on notes of the value of \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00 the rate is three cents; and on notes of the value of \$10.00, the rate is five cents. Odd cents (up to, but not exceeding 9 cents) may be provided for by affixing postage stamps on a postal note.

Canadian Postal Notes are payable only in Canada and Newfoundland and should not be remitted to other countries.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

are established at the principal Post Offices. Sums of \$1.00, or multiples of \$1.00, can be deposited, but the maximum sum which may be received from any one depositor in any year, ending the 31st March, is \$1,500, and the total sum which may be to the credit of any depositor is \$5,000 exclusive of interest. Interest, three per cent. Withdrawals, in cash on demand, of unbroken dollar amounts up to \$25, may be made at any Post Office Savings Bank.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Letters for delivery within Canada, or for

delivery in other countries, which are posted unpaid or not fully prepaid will be forwarded to destination. Double the deficiency will be collected on delivery.

All Registered letters and other articles should be fully prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

For delivery within Canada mail matter other than letters and post cards will not be forwarded unless prepaid at least one cent, double the deficiency being collected on delivery.

For other countries all mailable matter (except letters as mentioned above) must be fully prepaid.

Money should be sent by Money Order or Postal Notes.

Circulars, etc., posted in Canada for delivery in Canadian cities must be fully addressed to street and number (except "Householder" matter).

The sending of a letter or any communication or document subject to letter postage in an open cover does not in any way diminish its liability to the letter rate of postage.

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WE CAN GIVE YOU SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN
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REGINA “THE GLASGOW HOUSE” SASK.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN YEAR BOOK



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Departmental Examinations, 1930.

The annual **High School** departmental examinations will be held at centres throughout the Province from Monday, June 16, until Monday, June 30, inclusive. The **Grade Eight** examination will be held from Monday, June 23, until Friday, June 27, inclusive. All applications for admission to these examinations must be received at the Department not later than May 1.

Normal School Sessions.

The regular sessions of the **Normal School** for the training of teachers for Second and First Class certificates will be held at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw from Wednesday, September 3, 1930, until Friday, June 5, 1931. These sessions will be open to residents of Saskatchewan who hold either Grade Eleven or Grade Twelve Diplomas or equivalent standing, as well as to graduates in Arts or Science of Canadian or other British Universities, whose degrees are acceptable to the Department. Teachers in training who complete the course satisfactorily will be granted **Interim Second** or **First Class certificates** according to their academic standing.

Applicants for admission to these sessions of the Normal School must be at least eighteen years of age or attain that age on or before December 31, 1930.

Forms to be used in making application will be sent from the Department upon request.

Hon. J. T. M. ANDERSON, Premier
Minister of Education.

A. H. Ball,
Deputy Minister.

Municipal Government in Saskatchewan during 1929

Prior to the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan on September 1, 1905, the territory now included within the Province formed part of the North West Territories. At the time of the creation of the Province the public business of these Territories was administered by a Government responsible to an Assembly elected by the people. Under this Government there was a system of local government consisting of two rural municipalities, a considerable number of local improvement districts with very limited powers and a few towns and villages. In the year 1906 the Provincial Government appointed a special municipal Commission to enquire into and report on a system of municipal government suitable for the Province. The Commission reported in the year 1907. As a result of the recommendations of this Commission the present municipal system of Saskatchewan was brought into being by the passing of The City Act, The Town Act, The Village Act and The Rural Municipality Act at the sessions of the Legislature held in the years 1908 and 1909. The municipal institutions of the Province now number 770, comprising eight cities, 80 towns, three hundred and eighty villages and three hundred and two rural municipalities.

During the past year five new villages and one rural municipality were organised. These villages are situated for the most part on new branch railway lines. The new rural municipality is the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496. This municipality is situated about sixty miles west of Prince Albert and is traversed by the Medstead-Shellbrook Branch of the Canadian National Railways.

The year 1929 has been one of substantial progress in most of the municipalities of the Province. At the beginning of the year the financial condition

of all classes of municipalities was extremely satisfactory. The percentage of tax collections for the preceding year was higher than it had been for several years and while municipal expenditures increased considerably in 1928 as compared with 1927, the financial standing of the municipalities remained unimpaired at the close of the year. During the year 1929 expenditures in a considerable proportion of the municipalities, both urban and rural, showed a further tendency to increase. This tendency was more marked in the rural municipalities where fairly large programmes of highway construction necessitated heavier financial outlays. The crop returns of the Province for the year fell somewhat below that of the preceding year and limited considerably the ability of the taxpayers to meet their tax obligations although in the greater percentage of the rural municipalities, and in practically all the urban centres; tax collections continued good. In some sections of the Province the extreme dry weather, which characterised the crop-growing season caused a shortage of feed for stock. As a result a number of rural municipalities have been obliged to make advances of fodder for stock to farmers under the special enabling legislation passed by the Legislature last September. The heavy obligations thus assumed by these municipalities will considerably impair their ability to carry on any programme of road improvement in the year 1930. Financial authorities advise that notwithstanding the light crop in Canada in 1929 and the crash of the stock market fundamental conditions are sound and there is every reason to believe that with an average crop in 1930 the municipalities will soon regain the ground they have lost.

J. J. SMITH,

DEPUTY MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

MUNICIPALITIES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Rural Municipality		Sec.-Treas.	
No. 1—ARGYLE	John Young, Gainsborough	No. 72—LAKE OF THE RIVERS	L. L. Gullivan, Assiniboia
No. 2—MOUNT PLEASANT	A. J. Langford, Carnduff	No. 73—STONEHENGE	Jas. Lindsay, Limerick
No. 3—ENNISKILLEN	E. J. D. Jones, Oxbow	No. 74—WOOD RIVER	W. A. Herbertson, Woodrow
No. 4—COALFIELDS	D. A. Wynne Jones, Bienfait	No. 75—PINTO CREEK	Geo. W. Pomeroy, Kincaid
No. 5—ESTEVAN	A. G. Garrish, Estevan	No. 76—AUVERGNE	A. C. Browning, Ponteix
No. 6—CAMBRIA	A. G. Vinge, Torquay	No. 77—WISE CREEK	W. F. Chedister, Cadillac
No. 7—SOURIS VALLEY	M. F. Holmes, Bromhead	No. 78—GRASSY CREEK	F. W. Pohlman, Shaunavon
No. 8—LAKE ALMA	T. E. Black, Lake Alma	No. 79—ARLINGTON	Wm. Past, Dollard
No. 9—SURPRISE VALLEY	W. C. Hoffman, Gladmar	No. 91—MARYFIELD	D. R. Sprague, Maryfield
No. 10—HAPPY VALLEY	C. B. M. Craig, Bengough	No. 92—WALPOLE	C. N. Syme, Wawota
No. 11—HART BUTTE	E. A. Winter, Eddyside	No. 93—WAWKEN	C. N. Syme, Wawota
No. 12—POPLAR VALLEY	Wm. J. Kyle, Poplar Valley	No. 94—HAZELWOOD	J. A. Warner, Kennedy
No. 13—LONE TREE	J. A. McGillivray, Climax	No. 95—GOLDEN WEST	Edgar J. McDiarmid, Fillmore
No. 14—FRONTIER	Geo. Gilbertson, Frontier	No. 96—FILLMORE	C. D. Gibson, Cedoux
No. 15—STORTHOAKS	J. B. Paradis, Storthoaks	No. 97—WELLINGTON	N. W. Scott, Yellow Grass
No. 16—RECIPROCITY	Jas. L. Rainnie, Alida	No. 98—SCOTT	F. B. Howell, Dummer
No. 17—MOOSE CREEK	T. H. Truscott, Alameda	No. 99—CALEDONIA	T. W. Bennett, Avonlea
No. 18—BROWNING	A. C. Moynes, Lampman	No. 100—ELMSTHORPE	F. C. Hanover, Spring Valley
No. 19—BENSON	A. Raines, Benson	No. 101—TERRELL	A. E. Crosby, Expanse
No. 20—CYNRI	S. Molberg, Midale	No. 102—LAKE JOHNSTON	G. F. Saywell, Mazenod
No. 21—LOMOND	D. Dalgleish, Goodwater	No. 103—SUTTON	J. H. Fortin, Gravelbourg
No. 22—LAURIER	J. A. Saindon, Radville	No. 104—GRAVELBOURG	H. L. Allingham, Vanguard
No. 23—THE GAP	A. O. Heany, Ceylon	No. 105—GLEN BAIN	A. G. Hogg, Pambrun
No. 24—BENGOUGH	W. C. Williams, Bengough	No. 106—WHISKA CREEK	J. W. Ritenburg, Neville
No. 25—WILLOW BUNCH	L. Sylvestre, Willow Bunch	No. 107—LAC PELLETIER	Einar G. Olson, Scotsguard
No. 26—WAWERLEY	E. B. Linnell, Woodrow	No. 108—BONE CREEK	W. B. Hurst, Carmichael
No. 27—MANKOTA	R. H. Stinson, Milly	No. 109—CARMICHAEL	Jno. C. Ferguson, Piapot
No. 28—GLEN McPHERSON	J. T. LeRougetel, Wallard	No. 110—PIAPOT	E. Small, Maple Creek
No. 29—WHITE VALLEY	B. S. Walters, Eastend	No. 111—MAPLE CREEK	Alex. Horsburgh, Moosomin
No. 30—RENO	L. J. Harvey, Vidora	No. 112—MOOSOMIN	W. J. Gedge, Wapella
No. 31—ANTLER	N. Finkbeiner, Redvers	No. 122—MARTIN	Gerald Chapman, Wapella
No. 32—MOOSE MOUNTAIN	Arthur Eskey, Carlyle	No. 123—SILVERWOOD	D. S. Robertson, Kipling
No. 33—BROCK	W. C. Smyth, Kisbey	No. 124—KINGSLEY	J. B. Lupton, Kegworth
No. 34—TECUMSEH	Flor. E. Brigham, Stoughton	No. 125—CHESTER	A. L. Storey, Montmartre
No. 35—GRIFFIN	K. W. Blow, Griffin	No. 126—MONTMARTRE	S. Mars, Francis
No. 36—WEYBURN	G. H. Haddow, Weyburn	No. 127—FRANCIS	R. Borland, Lajord
No. 37—NORTON	R. S. Leslie, Trossachs	No. 128—LAJORD	L. D. Sparling, Wilcox
No. 38—BROCK	T. A. Neely, Pangman	No. 129—BRATTS' LAKE	R. H. Carter, Rouleau
No. 39—KEY WEST	C. E. Martin, Ogema	No. 130—REDBURN	C. E. Campbell, Baildon
No. 40—EXCEL	J. Bruce Hamilton, Viceroy	No. 131—BAILDON	

No. 132—HILLSBOROUGH.....	H. Fitz-Hugh, Lillestrom	No. 213—SALT COATS	J. R. MacNutt, Saltcoats
No. 133—RODGERS	A. G. Fisher, Courval	No. 214—CANA	J. C. Walters, Melville
No. 134—SHAMROCK	E. E. Hoare, Shamrock	No. 215—STANLEY	Chas. McKay, Fenwood
No. 135—LAWTONIA	E. W. Grainger, Hodgeville	No. 216—TULLYMET	R. A. Robertson, Balcarres
No. 136—COULEE	F. R. Bolin, Neidpath	No. 217—LIPTON	Eric McWean, Lipton
No. 137—SWIFT CURRENT	J. E. H. Laidlaw, Swift Current	No. 218—CUPAR	W. T. Leggett, Markinch
No. 138—WEBB	Edward H. Rice, Webb	No. 219—LONGLAKE TON	S. J. Morrison, Earl Grey
No. 139—GULL LAKE	O. W. Howard, Gull Lake	No. 220—MCKILLIP	C. H. Chapin, Strassbourg
No. 141—BIG STICK	J. L. Gold, Wapashoe	No. 221—SARNIA	A. E. Studer, Holdfast
No. 142—BITTER LAKE	P. F. Trout, Hatton	No. 222—CRAIK	Chas. R. Hainsworth, Craik
No. 151—ROCANYVILLE	J. D. Mercer, Rocanyville	No. 223—HURON	John Flint, Tugaskie
No. 152—SPY HILL	R. W. Huston, Spy Hill	No. 224—MAPLE BUSH	F. L. H. Cook, Lawson
No. 153—WILLOWDALE	Wm. Reid, Jr., Whitewood	No. 225—CANAAN	Wm. C. Inkster, Lucky Lake
No. 154—ELCAPO	Arthur Boyer, Broadview	No. 226—VICTORY	A. W. Phillips, Beechy
No. 155—WOLSELEY	J. B. Smiley, Wolseley	No. 228—LACADENA	R. D. Cardiff, Lacadena
No. 156—INDIAN HEAD	Andrew Dickson, Indian Head	No. 229—MIRY CREEK	F. McDonald, Abbey
No. 157—SO. QU'APPELLE	T. J. Wilson, Qu'Appelle	No. 230—CLINWORTH	R. A. Young, Lemsford
No. 158—EDENWOLD	F. Harford Davis, Balgonie	No. 231—HAPPYLAND	R. Barclay, Leader
No. 159—SHERWOOD	R. O. Dunlop, 313 Westman Chambers, Regina	No. 232—DEER FORKS	J. J. Mildenberg, Bursfall
No. 160—PENSE	B. S. Gunn, Pense	No. 241—CALDER	A. J. Bodnarczuk, Wroxtton
No. 161—MOOSE JAW	Miss H. Hallam, Moose Jaw	No. 243—WALLACE	W. J. Cowan, Yorkton
No. 162—CARON	E. Harby Caron	No. 244—ORKNEY	W. J. Cowan, Yorkton
No. 163—WHEATLANDS	W. L. Bennett, Mortlach	No. 245—GARRY	Roy D. Loucks, Willowbrook
No. 164—CHAPLIN	C. Cowan, Chaplin	No. 246—ITUNA BON	J. A. Watson, Ituna
No. 165—MORSE	J. M. McCurdy, Morse	No. 247—KELLROSS	S. Crabtree, Leross
No. 166—EXCELSIOR	D. Campbell, Rush Lake	No. 248—TOUCHWOOD	Wm. Swan, Punnichy
No. 167—SASKATCHEWAN	P. S. Campbell, Atlas	No. 249—MILLINGTON	M. Hocking, Govan
LANDING	R. L. Wright, Pennant	No. 250—LAST MOUNTAIN	M. Hocking, Govan
No. 168—RIVERSIDE	J. E. Worsell, Cabri	No. 251—BIG ARM	George Lee, Stalwart
No. 169—PITTVILLE	F. Mears, Fox Valley	No. 252—ARM RIVER	A. J. Robertson, Davidson
No. 171—FOX VALLEY	L. J. Freeman, Richmond	No. 253—WILLNER	D. S. Hutcheson, Davidson
No. 172—ENTERPRISE	John Betz, Langenburg	No. 254—LOERBURN	A. S. Harrison, Loreburn
No. 181—LANGENBURG	H. Munch, Stockholm	No. 255—COTEAU	T. H. Archer, Birsay
No. 183—FERTILE BELT	S. MacDonald, Grayson	No. 256—KING GEORGE	J. W. MacRobbie, Rossduff
No. 184—GRAYSON	Geo. E. Vanderburgh, Neudorf	No. 257—MONET	Roy S. Wells, Hughton
No. 185—McLEOD	H. H. Turner, Abernethy	No. 258—FAIRVIEW	E. J. Clarke, Greenan
No. 186—ABERNETHY	N. E. Rose, Ft. Qu'Appelle	No. 259—SNIPE LAKE	W. S. Swaffield, Eston
No. 187—N. QU'APPELLE	B. Morton, Lumsden	No. 260—NEWCOMBE	C. L. Pullen, Ghidde
No. 189—LUMSDEN	W. H. Bromwich, Bethune	No. 261—ROYAL CANADIAN	Chas. E. Craig, LaPorte
No. 190—DUFFERIN	F. E. Hurd, Marquis	No. 262—MANTARIO	C. Evans Sargent, Eyre
No. 191—MARQUIS	R. D. Pomeroy, Eyebrow	No. 271—COTE	C. A. Bradbrooke, Kamsack
No. 193—EYEBROW	A. C. Faulkner, Central Butte	No. 273—SLIDING HILLS	N. Michasiw, Mikado
No. 194—ENFIELD	W. O. Kerr, Ernfold	No. 274—GOOD LAKE	N. Stratyshuk, Canora
No. 195—VERMILLION	Leslie Keene, Churchbridge	No. 275—INSINGER	S. N. Sawchuk, Insinger
No. 211—CHURCHBRIDGE	T. R. MacNutt, Saltcoats	No. 276—BEAVER	Miss C. Robatensky, Foam L.
		No. 277—EMERALD	Jas. Meakes, Lestock

Rural Municipality		Sec.-Treas.	
No. 278—KUTAWA	Harry Young, Punnichy	No. 342—COLONSAY	R. A. Baird, Colonsay
No. 279—MOUNT HOPE	James S. Adam, Semans	No. 343—BLUCHER	Brock Carlton, Bradwell
No. 280—WRETFORD	J. J. McGurran, Nokomih	No. 344—CORY	Wm. Outhbert, 414 20th St. E., Saskatoon
No. 281—WOOD CREEK	W. A. Graham, Simpson	No. 345—LOGANTON	Wm. Waters, Vanscoy
No. 282—MCGRANEY	J. S. Gisby, Kenaston	No. 346—PERDUE	J. F. Gamble, Leney
No. 283—ROSEDALE	Chas. Philip, Hanley	No. 347—BUGGAR	A. P. Smith, Biggar
No. 284—RUDY	W. R. Treleaven, Broderick	No. 348—BRUSHVILLE	F. Freeman, Springfield
No. 285—FERTILE VALLEY	Wm. F. Quine, Conquest	No. 349—GRANDVIEW	Geo. A. Weese, Kelfield
No. 286—MILDEN	E. A. Goodwin, Milden	No. 350—NARIPOSA	D. Lockerie, Broadacres
No. 287—ST. ANDREWS	Wm. Mitchell, Rosetown	No. 351—PROGRESS	J. F. Love, Luseland
No. 288—PLEASANT VALLEY	W. E. Saby, McGee	No. 352—HEART'S HILL	F. P. Saunders, Major
No. 289—HILLSBURGH	H. Bail, Brock	No. 356—KELVINGTON	W. F. Taylor, Kelvington
No. 290—KINDERSLEY	W. H. Howes, Kindersley	No. 367—PONASS LAKE	J. A. Westerberg, Nora
No. 291—ELMA	Sam. Finley, Dewar Lake	No. 368—SPALDING	Sas. A. Kidd, Spalding
No. 292—MILTON	J. A. Faubert, Marengo	No. 369—ST. PETER	S. J. Pappentus, Annaheim
No. 301—ST. PHILIPS	C. L. G. Pritchard, Arran	No. 370—HUMBOLDT	F. I. Hauser, Humboldt
No. 303—KEYS	N. Sawasy, Canora	No. 371—BAYNE	E. D. Potter, Bruno
No. 304—BUCHANAN	J. D. Paton, Buchanan	No. 372—GRANT	Dumont Lepace, Vonda
No. 305—INVERMAY	H. A. Loucks, Invermay	No. 373—ABERDEEN	J. D. Evans, Aberdeen
No. 306—FOAM LAKE	Harold Ward, Foam Lake	No. 374—WARMAN	R. C. Lane, Warman
No. 307—ELFROS	M. F. R. Aird, Elfros	No. 375—PARK	C. G. Bryden, Langham
No. 308—BIG QUILL	Thomas R. Vause, Kandahar	No. 376—EAGLE CREEK	H. J. de Winton, R.R. 1. Asquith
No. 309—PRAIRIE ROSE	S. Moss, Jansen	No. 377—GLENSIDE	Jno. Mellette, Cando
No. 310—USBORNE	E. D. Gardiner, Lockwood	No. 378—ROSEMOUNT	Jas. Braithwaite, Traynor
No. 312—MORRIS	E. R. Ketcheson, Young	No. 379—REFORD	Es. R. Dunnett, Cavell
No. 313—LOST RIVER	H. M. Levis, Allan	No. 380—TRAMPING LAKE	H. O. Keesev, Scott
No. 314—DUNDURN	E. G. Edwards, Dundurn	No. 381—GRASS LAKE	Jno. T. Roper, Salvador
No. 315—MONTROSE	Chas. Riddell, Donavon	No. 382—EYE HILL	A. W. A. Corscadden, Macklin
No. 316—HARRIS	Chas. J. Cook, Harris	No. 397—BARRIER VALLEY	W. S. Pierce, Archerwill
No. 317—MARRIOTT	H. R. Powell, Rosetown	No. 398—PLEASANTDALE	S. B. Shields, Pleasantdale
No. 318—MOUNTAIN VIEW	H. Churchill, Herschel	No. 399—LAKE LENORE	A. Archibald, St. Brieux
No. 319—WINSLOW	J. Moffat, Druid	No. 400—THREE LAKES	W. H. Baker, Middle Lake
No. 320—OAKDALE	Jno. Brent, Coleville	No. 401—HOODOO	Jos. H. Hackl, Cudworth
No. 321—PRAIRIEDALE	J. L. McDonald, Smiley	No. 402—FISH CREEK	Michael Hryniuk, Wakaw
No. 322—ANTELOPE PARK	Wm. H. Brown, Lovernia	No. 403—ROSTHERN	C. E. Oliver, Rosthern
No. 331—LIVINGSTON	A. P. Yaholnitsky, Arran	No. 404—LAIRED	John A. Funk, Waldheim
No. 333—CLAYTON	E. A. Wainman, Norquay	No. 405—GREAT BEND	S. Ferguson, Borden
No. 334—PRECEVILLE	W. A. Gillespie, Preceville	No. 406—MAYFIELD	S. Doiden, Maymont
No. 335—HAZEL DELL	Jas. N. Simpson, Okla.	No. 408—PRAIRIE	F. S. Bradley, Battleford
No. 336—SASMAN	F. G. Saunders, Kuroki	No. 409—BUFFALO	F. R. Beggs, Wilkie
No. 337—LAKEVIEW	G. F. Gillespie, Wadena	No. 410—ROUND VALLEY	W. E. Atkinson, Unity
No. 338—LAKESIDE	E. F. Smith, Quill Lake	No. 411—SENLAC	Chas. Gould, Senlac
No. 339—AYR	J. F. Spicer, Leroy	No. 426—BJORKDALE	J. Blackburn, Bjorkdale
No. 340—WOLVERINE	R. H. Cash, Burr	No. 427—TISDALE	A. S. Young, Tisdale
No. 341—VISCOUNT	Andrew Allan, Viscount		

No. 428—STAR CITY	R. S. Paul, Star City	No. 467—ROUND HILL	F. W. Stannard, Rabbit Lake
No. 429—CARROT RIVER	Wm. L. Dahl, Pathlow	No. 468—MEOTA	A. E. Thompson, Neota
No. 430—INVERGORDON	D. Sutherland, Invergordon	No. 469—TURTLE RIVER	V. F. Woodward, Edam
No. 431—ST. LOUIS	L. A. Borleau, Hoc	No. 470—PAYNTON	Geo. Wyatt, Paynton
No. 434—BLAINE LAKE	J. C. Rebchook, Blaine Lake	No. 471—ELDON	F. Corker, Maidstone
No. 435—REDBERRY	O. Zerebko, Hafford	No. 472—WILTON	Wm. Walker, Marshall
No. 436—DOUGLAS	D. E. George, Richard	No. 486—MOOSE RANGE	F. G. Petrie, Moose Range
No. 437—NORTH BATTLE- FORD	F. W. Woodward, North Battleford	No. 487—NIPAWIN	Frank Inkster, Codette
No. 438—BATTLE RIVER	A. G. Cunningham, Battleford	No. 490—RUSSIA	A. Brierley, 317 16th St. W., Prince Albert
No. 439—CUT KNIFE	J. L. Ross, Cut Knife	No. 491—BUCKLAND	C. Ernest Coates, 3 Com- merce Cmbars, Prince Albert
No. 440—HILLSDALE	J. A. Young, Freemont	No. 493—SHELLBROOK	T. H. Rosser, Shellbrook
No. 442—MANITOU LAKE	J. Bradley, Marsden	No. 494—CANWOOD	P. Goulding, Canwood
No. 456—ARBORFIELD	J. E. Storey, Arborfield	No. 495—SHELL RIVER	Roy G. Sage, Shell Lake
No. 457—CONNAUGHT	Percy Sims, Leacross	No. 496—SPIRITWOOD	W. Lenton, Medstead
No. 458—WILLOW CREEK	J. Roberts, Brooksby	No. 497—MEDSTEAD	Chas. Black, Glaslyn
No. 459—WELDON	N. E. Strandquist, Kinistino	No. 498—PARKDALE	A. McKenzie, Turtleford
No. 460—BIRCH HILLS	John R. Taylor, Birch Hills	No. 499—MERVIN	Jno. F. Burns, Westhazel
No. 461—PRINCE ALBERT	H. W. Reid, Room 10 Masonic Temple Bldg, Prince Albert	No. 501—PARADISE HILL	S. M. Daly, Lloydminster
No. 463—DUCK LAKE	W. Brown, Duck Lake	No. 502—BRITTANIA	H. Knight, Spruce Lake
No. 464—LEASK	F. A. Smith, Leask	No. 529—GREENFIELD	Perley Livingston, St. Walburg
No. 465—ROYAL	F. A. Smith, Leask	No. 531—NORTH STAR	Alfred Norburg, Spiritwood
No. 466—MEETING LAKE	F. W. Stannard, Rabbit Lake		

VILLAGES

Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.	Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.
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Adanac	J. E. Cockburn	Beatty	H. Paul
Admiral	W. Stewart	Beechy	A. W. Phillips
Alian	H. M. Lewis	Belle Plaine	Ed. Huff
Alida	Jas. L. Rannnie	Bengough	W. C. Williams
Amulet	Jno. Anderson	Benson	A. Raines
Aneroid	L. S. Porter	Bethune	J. S. Rowand
Anlier	A. E. White	Bienfait	A. Nelson
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Ardill	J. B. Chambers	Birch Hills	H. G. Edgington
Arran	Thos. G. Terry	Birsay	D. A. B. Cameron
Arwater	G. W. Hartford	Bladworth	R. L. Lovatt
Avonlea	Thos. H. Clay	Blaine Lake	W. N. Gray
Aylesbury	P. L. Windt	Borden	S. Ferguson

Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.	Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.
Bounty	Samuel Adair	Dilke	John Laine
Bracken	Jas. R. McCannell	Dinsmore	Roy H. Popplewell
Bradwell	Brock Carlton	Disley	R. A. Dyer
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Brock	N. A. Lamb	Domremy	A. G. Molstad
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Bromhead	H. R. Vaughan	Drinkwater	W. L. Sanborn
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Bruno	N. J. Klasen	Drydale	R. Drysdale
Buchanan	Ernest Gardner	Dubuc	J. A. Reid
Bulyea	Jos. Allen	Duff	W. H. Baker
Burstall	J. J. Mildemberger	Dunblane	E. G. Edwards
		Dundurn	A. J. Falconer
		Dusart	M. J. Krause
Cadillac	Donald M. Johnston		
Calder	C. H. Schroder	Earl Grey	S. J. Morrison
Canwood	P. Goulding	Eatonia	V. O. Peters
Carievale	A. T. Taylor	Edam	V. E. A. Mowbray
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Cavell	E. R. Dunnett	Elbow	H. T. Radcliff
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Ceylon	A. O. Heaney	Elftros	M. F. R. Aird
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Chaplin	C. H. Hedden	Elstow	R. W. Durnin
Churchbridge	Leslie Keene	Engelfield	Joseph Nordick
Climax	J. R. Hopkins	Ernfold	V. R. Kerr
Coderre	W. J. Wilton	Esterhazy	Vernon Flook
Codette	Elmer A. Fisher	Ettington	F. Barber
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Colonsay	E. M. Axness	Expanse	A. E. Crosby
Conquest	Augusta Bartlett	Eyebrow	N. J. MacDonald
Consul	R. O. McKnight		
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Cudworth	John Waldbilg	Fife Lake	C. W. Tindall
Cupar	Geo. E. Penfold	Filmore	W. O. Turnbull
Cut Knife	F. D. McKenzie	Findlater	Mrs. J. Cameron
		Flaxcombe	E. M. Sly
Dafoe	B. Smith	Forget	C. M. Force
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Darmody	W. O. Cole	Forward	E. G. Stevens
Debden	U. G. Brunet	Fox Valley	M. J. Anton
Delmas	A. Geib	Frobisher	E. McIlmayl
Denholm	A. J. Greensill		
Denzil	James, McCann		

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Girvin	W. F. Cameron	Khediye	A. Sweet
Glaslyn	E. T. Lewis	Killaly	August Bachmann
Glenavon	Chas. S. Stone	Kincaid	Geo. W. Pomeroy
Glen Ewen	Eph. McIlmoyl	Kinistino	F. Rouffignac
Glenside	A. G. Montgomery	Kinley	Chas. Fowler
Glidden	C. L. Pullen	Kipling	John Sproat
Goodeve	Geo. C. Harris	Kisbey	W. C. Smyth
Goodwater	R. H. Brown	Krydor	W. Martynowich
Grayson	S. MacDonald	Kyle	J. N. Wilson
Griffin	K. W. Blow	Lafleche	E. Colpron
Guernsey	Cydl Stackhouse	Laird	Alf Kirsch
Hafford	O. Zerebko	Lake Lenore	Thomas Hoehnans
Hague	A. N. Tapscott	Lampman	E. C. O'Neill
Halbrite	J. A. Kjeldson	Lancer	J. A. MacLaurin
Handel	L. J. Tissot	Landis	N. R. Sloan
Hardy	E. B. Saunders	Lang	D. Clayton
Harris	Ben Kaiser	Langenburg	H. Jackson
Hatton	P. F. Trout	Lashburn	W. T. Murdoch
Hawarden	C. C. Stevens	Laura	G. L. Page
Hazenmore	Marie Richmond	Lawson	Geo. A. Byers
Hepburn	J. H. Gossen	Leask	F. A. Smith
Herschel	Jas. M. Ballentine	Lebret	J. Z. Lafleur
Heward	Hugh Wright	Leipzig	F. Schweda
Hodgeville	H. Dray	Lemsford	H. W. Fisher
Holdfast	A. E. Studer	Leney	C. E. Wright
Horizon	S. McDonald	Leross	S. Crabtree
Hubbard	D. Jones	Leroy	Jas. F. Spicer
Hudson Bay Junction	C. H. Butcher	Leslie	T. A. Hart
Hughton	Roy S. Wells	Lestock	Wm. Fergusson
Hyas	Geo. B. Hopkins	Liberty	A. J. Hudd
Imperial	E. P. St. John	Limerick	E. O. Cox
Insinger	Harry J. Marks	Lintlaw	A. N. Smedstad
Instow	J. M. Mooney	Lipton	N. M. Larsen
Invermay	J. E. Nuert	Lockwood	Ed. Gardiner
Ituna	A. E. Rayner	Loreburn	A. S. Harrison
Jansen	S. Moss	Loverna	Wm. H. Brown
Jasmin	or and Sec.-Treasurer, Ituna	Lucky Lake	W. C. Inkster
Kandahar	Thos. R. Vause	Luseland	J. F. Love
Keeler	C. A. Stuart	Macoun	E. R. Steele
Kelfield	Geo. A. Weese	Macrorie	R. Maxfield
Kellher	M. Kamsinky	Madison	R. G. Marshall
Kelvington	H. M. Lovell	Maldstone	F. Corker
Kenaston	J. S. Glsby	Major	Jas. H. Wilson
Kendal	M. J. Carroll	Manor	A. J. White
		Mantario	Mrs. Alice Willard
		Marcelin	E. A. Labrosse

Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.	Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.
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Markinch	John Moir	Piapo	A. H. Hicks
Marquis	F. E. Hurd	Plenty	W. E. Beach
Marshall	Thos. Whiteley	Plunkett	W. G. Williamson
Maryfield	R. A. McCallum	Ponteix	J. Eug. Jodoin
Mawer	J. Nouch	Portreeve	A. R. Kinross
Maymont	S. Dolden	Preeceville	W. A. Gillespie
Mazenod	G. F. Saywell	Prelate	Paul Juetner
Meacham	B. L. Walsh	Primate	Frank H. Smith
Meota	A. E. Thompson	Pudhomme	J. M. Guilmette
Mervin	Alex. Cousins	Punnichy	E. J. Medland
Meyroune	Jas. D. Findlay	Quill Lake	E. F. Smith
Midale	E. Kristensen	Quinton	F. Seuberlich
Milden	C. T. Carnie		
Mitchellton	J. E. Allan	Rabbit Lake	F. W. Stannard
Montmarie	C. Dozois	Rama	A. Walker
Mossbank	W. R. Chrystal	Raymore	J. Julian Cameron
Muenster	Peter Weber	Readlyn	P. V. Allen
MacNutt	J. Zoeh	Redvers	N. Finkbeiner
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McTaggart	V. C. Ward	Revenue	J. M. Weimer
McMahon	J. Derksen	Rhein	M. Engel, Jr.
		Richard	D. E. George
Naicam	J. J. Currie	Richlea	R. H. Spence
Netherhill	J. Craig	Ridgedale	W. T. Strickert
Neudorf	W. F. Krahn	Riverhurst	G. H. McKay
Neville	P. M. Husby	Robsart	C. E. Lightfoot
Nipawin	Harold Guloien	Rocanville	J. D. Mercer
Norquay	J. A. Hymers	Roch Percee	D. McDonald
North Portal	A. F. Smith	Rockgen	C. E. Sproule
North Regina	W. Stokes	Rockhaven	A. Mackenzie
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Orkney	P. Bloom		
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Parkside	H. E. Wood	Sedley	Mrs. Jane Parent
Paynton	Geo. Wyatt	Semans	Gustavus Mackay
Pelly	C. P. B. Dundas	Senlac	Chas. Gould
Pennant	R. L. Wright	Shackleton	R. W. McAdam
Pense	W. Davidson	Shamrock	Hugh D. Adams
Penzance	Herbert Warnes	Sheho	J. P. Peters
		Shellbrook	Thos. H. Rosser

Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.	Name of Village	Sec.-Treas.
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Simpson	W. A. Graham	Tyvan	J. Holmes
Smiley	J. L. McDonald	Val Marie	J. J. Paquette
Southey	Jas. Ferguson	Valparaiso	Howard Carson
Sovereign	G. Holmes	Vanguard	H. L. Allingham
Spalding	Jas. A. Kidd	Vanscoy	O. L. Loraas
Speers	Thos. C. Crowther	Vantage	J. M. Bright
Springside	Hy. Turner	Vawn	Jno. Higgins
Spring Valley	F. C. Hanover	Venn	E. W. Kirkham
Springwater	J. F. McConnell	Veregin	T. W. Hanchard
Spruce Lake	W. B. Peach	Verwood	W. S. Neville
Spy Hill	Reg. Dayman	Vibank	Paul Koch
St. Boswells	Louis Demay	Viceroy	Wm. H. Stephen
St. Brioux	J. C. Ferguson	Vidora	L. J. Harvey
Stenen	C. Raskob	Viscount	Andrew Allan
St. Gregor	W. H. Larter	Wakaw	T. J. Colquette
Stockholm	J. E. Mackie	Waldeck	A. Y. Jerry
Stornoway	Florence Brigham	Waldheim	John A. Funk
Stoughton	A. Eamer	Waldron	J. J. Keith
Stranraer	H. E. Foster	Waseca	H. B. Rowed
Strongfield	H. S. Fraser	Wauchope	Maurice Quennelle
Sturgis	F. Livingstone	Wawota	C. A. Rolfe
St. Walburg	B. MacNeill	Webb	Bert Dooks
Sussex	J. B. Smiley	Weldon	G. G. Davis
Summerberry	H. S. Thompson	Welwyn	Chas. Reid
Swanson	G. W. Sanderson	Wilcox	G. L. Humphreys
Tantallon	E. O. Bobier	Willow Bunch	G. L. Snelgrove
Tate	Geo. W. Hager	Willowbrook	F. A. Cosgrove
Tessier	G. H. Johnson	Willows	P. W. Doake
Theodore	J. S. Anderson	Windthorst	J. R. Grant
Togo	R. J. M. Parker	Wiseton	Adam Stewart
Tompkins	H. E. Tyler	Woodrow	J. T. Hall
Torquay	P. O. Vinge	Wroxton	J. H. Rempel
Tramping Lake	W. G. Driscoll	Wymark	H. A. Balthazar
Tribune	Fred C. Freddy	Young	E. R. Ketcheson
Truax	N. C. Collingmeed	Zelma	F. D. Kettles
Tugaske	Geo. F. Moore		
Turtleford	B. Ward		

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Lumsden Beach		Jas McKay, 2104 McIntyre St., Regina	J. S. Hunt "F." Rose Lodge, Regina	
Manitou Beach		E. B. Miller, Watrous	Mrs. C. B. Bracewell, Watrous	
Metinota		A. D. Pickel, M.L.A.	H. L. Crossley, N. Battleford	
Saskatchewan Beach		Henry Black, Regina	Wm. Rigby, 2277 Stephen St., Regina	

Name of Town		Town Clerk	Name of Town	Town Clerk
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Alsask		S. E. Spicer	Estevan	A. B. Stuart
Arcola		P. B. Thomson	Eston	David Burns
Asquith		I. W. J. Mather	Fleming	E. W. Anderson
Assiniboia		C. J. Lee	Foam Lake	Thos. Baker
Balgonie		W. Harford Davis	Francis	S. Mars
Battleford		H. C. Adams	Govan	M. Hocking
Biggar		Frank Hopkins	Gravelbourg	Georges Hebert
Bredenbury		Thos. B. Wiley	Grenfell	F. G. Miller Hunter
Broadview		C. R. Boulton	Gull Lake	O. W. Howard
Cabri		A. F. Cooper	Hanley	Chas. Philip
Canora		C. J. Messner	Herbert	H. H. Klassen
Carlyle		Arthur Eskey	Humboldt	F. W. D. Thompson
Carnduff		Robt. Young	Indian Head	John Low
Caron		E. Harby	Kamsack	W. G. Blewett
Craik		Chas. R. Hainsworth	Kerrobert	Maitland Barkwell
Davidson		A. J. Robertson	Kindersley	J. W. Roberts
Delisle		H. Weldon		
Duck Lake		M. J. Dubois		

Name of Town	Town Clerk	Name of Town	Town Clerk
Langham	J. G. Stockan	Rosthern	W. B. Aitken
Lanigan	A. D. Bates	Rouleau	R. H. Carter
Leader	C. A. Sargeant	Saltcoats	S. G. Fisher
Lemberg	H. Brown	Scott	H. O. Keesey
Lloydminster	John C. Davies	Shanavon	F. G. Horsey
Lumsden	B. Morton	Sintaluta	E. E. Mitchell
Macklin	A. W. A. Corscadden	Star City	W. Armstrong
Maple Creek	G. L. Wheatley	Strasbourg	C. H. Chapin
Melfort	Edgar D. Carwardine	Sutherland	A. C. Hayden
Melville	F. J. Ashford	Tisdale	W. J. Alexander
Milestone	E. J. Harding	Unity	J. M. Jensen
Moosomin	R. G. McCrear	Vonda	Wm. McIntosh
Morse	E. J. Mackay	Wadena	G. F. Gillespie
Mortlach	W. E. Hodges	Wapella	Gerald Chapman
Nokomis	O. Halstead	Watrous	N. Bracewell
Ogema	E. A. Kilpatrick	Watson	W. T. Smart
Outlook	Alex Johnstone	Whitewood	L. Robertson
Oxbow	E. J. D. Jones	Wilkie	T. A. Dinsley
Qu'Appelle	A. E. Nicholls	Wolseley	A. B. Hill
Radisson	W. J. Gold	Wynyard	T. B. Baker
Radville	M. L. M. Skelton	Yellowgrass	H. J. Wilken
Rosetown	R. A. Miller	Zealandia	H. L. Morrison

Name of City	City Clerk
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North Battleford	H. W. Dixon
Prince Albert	L. W. Andrew
Regina	George Beach
Saskatoon	M. C. Tomlinson
Swift Current	D. Seath
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REGINA, SASK.

SASKATCHEWAN'S OUTLOOK

THE only possible method of canvassing the outlook for the future is to examine with some care and as much exactitude as available data will permit the achievements of the recent past coupled with a review of the available resources for future development and an examination of the general trend of events.

In the case of the Province of Saskatchewan such an analytical survey shows that the people of the central prairie province, not only have every cause for gratification at what has been accomplished in the past, but have every reason to look forward to the future with confidence and assurance.

The effect of temporary and sectional set-backs is often exaggerated for the moment, but to obtain a true picture of the situation, it is necessary to examine the broad curve of the graph which marks progress or retardation over a period of time and covering the geographical unit as a whole. If this comprehensive yardstick is taken as the unit of measurement of the progress of the Province of Saskatchewan, the result can afford nothing but a pleasing prospect.

The past two or three years have demonstrated in no uncertain degree the emergence of Saskatchewan from that era in which her people were dependent upon one single phase of economic activity. Reference, of course, is made to agriculture, hitherto the basic, and until recently, almost the sole industry of real importance to the Province. But the time is passing, if it has not already passed, when a partial crop failure spells disaster of the first magnitude for the people of Saskatchewan.

For this improved balance in the industrial life of the Province two major factors can be assigned. One of these is to be found in the developments of the last two or three years in the fields of manufacturing and distribution, mining and the production, in increasing measure, of the rich latent resources, other than those represented in the top six inches of the soil. The other is to be discovered in an examination of the changes for the better which are taking place within the domain of the basic industry of Saskatchewan—agriculture itself.

The process of dovetailing a rapidly expanding structure with agriculture is having many effects of economic importance to the people of Saskatchewan and the better balanced industrial activity which is resulting in placing the future on an assured basis of continuing prosperity founded on productive effort rather than on the elusive chimera of speculation.

In agriculture in Saskatchewan there is a distinct trend towards the removal of some of the former hazards of the greatest industry of the Province. Many farmers are to-day calling to their aid scientific methods and business management in the conduct of tilling the soil and in handling their flocks and herds. In addition to a greater diversification of grain crops there is a growing tendency to adopt factory methods on the grain farms of the Province. This is revealed in the trend towards larger farms which enables the farmer to reduce the cost of operation and production by the use of big cultivation and power units in sections which are well adapted

to this type of farming. In other sections of the Province where large scale farming cannot be conducted with profit the trend is towards more intensive agriculture, with the use of livestock as the balance wheel, and it is to be noted that the trend is not so much towards more livestock, but rather in the direction of better livestock, ensuring a greater return and a bigger profit per unit as well as a reduction in the accompanying cash crop-grain.

This evolution in agricultural effort and the welding of the first industry of the Province with greater urban industrial activity is having a healthy effect on the progress of Saskatchewan and providing more stable conditions. It is resulting in better markets for a wider range of agricultural products, enabling the farmer to diversify to a greater extent than has been possible in the past, and is solving the seasonal employment problem. Thus Saskatchewan is building solidly for future progress and greater prosperity.

With the application of more scientific and more business-like methods on the farm, along the lines which are now being developed, it is difficult to predict the maximum limit of production for the future, either in the aggregate or on the per acre basis. Only one-half of the Province, the southern agricultural section, has yet been surveyed, and less than one-half of this surveyed area has been brought under cultivation. Yet in 1928, on this 28 million acres of cultivated land, the farmers of Saskatchewan produced over half a billion bushels of cereal grains valued at \$350,000,000. Together with their livestock products, the average annual revenue per occupied farm for the four-year period, 1925 to 1928, was over \$3,450.

It is true that the season of 1929 was disappointing in some respects, due to drought conditions, and that the total yield of wheat was cut to one-half in comparison with the preceding year. But there were some compensations. In some sections of the Province, high yields were secured, and over the entire Province the grain of the 1929 crop graded much higher than in 1928. Moreover, grade for grade, the 1929 wheat crop is bringing the farmers a better price per bushel than did the 1928 crop. The aggregate return on the 1928 wheat crop to the farmers of Saskatchewan, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$247,000,000. This was figured on an average of 77 cents a bushel net to the farmer at his loading station. For the 1929 wheat crop the Dominion Bureau estimates an average net price to the farmer of \$1.14 per bushel on half the aggregate yield of 1928, or a total return of approximately \$176,000,000.

In other words, the Dominion Bureau estimates that for every \$2.47 received by the average farmer in Saskatchewan for his wheat in 1928, he will receive \$1.76 for his 1929 wheat crop. This, however, is at best an estimate. It must be remembered that there is, according to press reports, a considerable bushelage of the 1929 crop yet unsold with predictions in some quarters that the price may advance materially before the end of the present crop year.

Taking into consideration the better price and the better grade, the aggregate yield of the 1929 wheat crop in dollars and cents is not comparable with that of 1928 in bushelage alone. And there is the question of reserve purchasing power to be regarded. In this connection it is interesting to note that about four months ago the Financial Post of Toronto published a map of Saskatchewan showing the buying power of the Province by districts, the map being based on information furnished by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service. This map shows that while a little less than one-fourth of Saskatchewan, this season, can boast a normal buying power, only about the same proportion shows conditions below normal, while more than half the Province is shown to have a reserve buying power due to good average yields for the preceding four years.

Then, too, it must be remembered that the Saskatchewan farmer, as has already been stated, is no longer entirely dependent upon wheat, or even

upon cereal crops for the whole of his income. In 1928 only half the total cultivated area was seeded to wheat, 30 per cent. being devoted to other cereal crops, hay and forage crops, root crops, pasture and new breaking, the remaining 20 per cent. being under summerfallow.

Livestock is playing an increasingly important part in Saskatchewan's agriculture, with emphasis on quality. Despite the increasing use of tractor power, Saskatchewan has over a million horses, more than any other province in the Dominion. There was a slight reduction in the number last year as compared with 1928, but during the past year or two Saskatchewan horses have excelled all others on the continent, as evidenced by the championship ribbons carried off by Saskatchewan horse breeders at national and international shows.

Increasing attention is being given by Saskatchewan farmers to dairying, sheep and poultry. The turkey population of Saskatchewan, last year, was well over half a million, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the preceding year. The increase in sheep production in the past year was over 13 per cent., and the year 1929 saw a notable advance in dairying, not so much in numbers of milch cows as in the amount of production from the better class animals now in the possession of the producers. This is indicated in the fact that while the increase in the number of milch cows was only approximately 1,500, the butter output of the Province increased from 11,300,000 pounds to over 14,750,000 from 1928 to 1929.

As has already been stated, there is a distinct trend towards more efficient, and hence more profitable, operation of grain farms due to the greater employment of machine power, involving the use of the tractor, the combine harvester-thresher, and the motor truck. Introduced for the first time in 1926, combines to the number of 5,155 were operating in Saskatchewan fields last year, of which over 4,600 were sold to the farmers in 1928 and 1929. Saskatchewan farmers are to-day using two-thirds of all the combine harvesters in operation in the three prairie provinces. Half the threshing outfits sold in Western Canada in 1929 were purchased by farmers in the central prairie province. In the last two years, Saskatchewan farmers have bought 15,609 tractors out of a total of 31,700 sold in the three provinces in the same period, and it is estimated that there is a total of 35,083 tractors in operation on the 117,000 odd farms in the Province.

The introduction of the combine harvester-thresher in Saskatchewan has brought an increasing demand for the motor truck to furnish transportation facilities that will keep pace with the new and more rapid harvesting methods. During 1928, licenses were issued for 15,954 motor trucks in Saskatchewan, and last year the number had increased to 18,669. While some of these trucks are being used as transport in the urban centres, by far the great majority are to be found on the farms.

While this evolution is taking place in agricultural practices in the province, the last two years has witnessed what might well be termed a revolution in the industrial life of Saskatchewan.

During 1928, large manufacturing industries were established in the more important urban centres, a remarkable development has taken place in the production of the mineral wealth in the southern portion of the Province, a vigorous search has been commenced for valuable metallic minerals which are known to be hidden beneath the surface in the great hinterland of the northern part of the Province. Keeping pace with these new developments there has been a marked expansion in the population of the urban centres, a substantial increase in distributive facilities and all previous building records were shattered last year.

In the southeast of the Province, Saskatchewan has a reserve of sixty billion tons of lignite coal. Because of its tendency to disintegrate when shipped in raw form, there has, up to the present, been very little develop-

ment of this great asset, the annual output for a number of years past being in the neighborhood of half a million tons or less. Last year a company employing British capital commenced the manufacture of lignite coal briquettes in Saskatchewan on a commercial basis, using a process of drying and carbonization. The plant is now turning out these briquettes at the rate of 150 tons a day. Another company has been granted a charter with powers to convert some of these enormous coal reserves into electrical energy at the mine, and to distribute it by high tension transmission lines. The Saskatchewan Government is encouraging the use of lignite coal in all public buildings, and with these developments taking place, a big jump in the production of Saskatchewan coal is confidently anticipated in the immediate future.

It is generally known that Saskatchewan has almost illimitable areas of clay deposits. Some of them are exceptionally high-grade, including valuable pottery and semi-china clays. These clays are very important as they are not found elsewhere in the Dominion and are necessary in the manufacture of many high-class wares. For several years now, four or five companies have been engaged in the manufacture of common and face brick, fire brick, flue and furnace lining, locomotive arch tile, tractor blocks and other articles. The range of commodities is being extended and this year one of the largest firms owning clay deposits in the Province intends to commence the manufacture of high-grade pottery.

While the figures of production of clay products in Saskatchewan in 1929 are not yet available at the time of this writing, those engaged in the industry state that production, last year, was considerably in excess of the \$377,896, which represented the value of the output for 1928. That the industry is making substantial advances is indicated in the fact that the value of production in 1928 was four times that of 1925, when the figure was a little less than \$96,000.

Saskatchewan also has, in the southern part of the Province, enormous deposits of sodium sulphate. There are at least 200 deposits and twenty of the larger of these are known to contain 100,000,000 tons. Only three plants have been operating in this big field to date, but in 1928 they produced over 6,000 tons as compared with 3,800 tons in 1925. Important developments took place in the industry, last year, when a company, backed by American capital, took over one large deposit and announced its intention to instal a plant at a cost of half a million dollars and commence operations in 1930. They have a contract to supply the International Nickel Company with 25,000 tons of the hydrous salts annually for the next ten years. In other words, in one year, this one concern will produce as much sodium sulphate as has been mined in Saskatchewan since production was commenced.

Similar developments are taking place in the production of volcanic ash deposits which are found at a number of locations in southern Saskatchewan. The output of this mineral trebled in the period between 1925 and 1928, and while manufacture is still in an experimental stage, one company engaged in production has announced its intention of marketing, this year, a new product which, it is stated, will be a valuable compound for the surfacing of highways.

With the program of gravelling of highways, which has been embarked upon recently, and the recent expansion in building construction, the demand for sand and gravel has increased by leaps and bounds. The production of sand and gravel in Saskatchewan in 1925 was 580,000 tons. By 1928 this had increased four-fold, the output of the pits in that year being over 2,225,000 tons. While the figures for 1929 are not yet available, it is a safe assertion that production last year was considerably in excess of that of 1928.

But these are only a few of the valuable mineral deposits to be found in Saskatchewan. Over an area of 80,000 square miles in the northern part

of the Province is the great pre-Cambrian mineralized belt with its rich store of copper, nickel, quartz and placer gold, iron ochre, limestone, pure glass sands, talc shists and low-grade oil shales. During the past year diamond drills have been at work probing some of the better known copper deposits and while no announcement has yet been made of the results achieved in more recent boring, there appears to be ground for belief that in the near future Saskatchewan will be producing some of those valuable minerals on an extensive scale.

In the meantime, the big Flin Flon copper-zinc mine, on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, is expected to be in production by the end of this year, and in this connection it is interesting to note that 77 per cent. of the company's holdings are located on the Saskatchewan side of the line. And in connection with this Manitoba-Saskatchewan mining venture has been launched the first hydro-electric project in Saskatchewan. At Island Falls a dam is being built, a power house erected, turbines installed to develop from 30,000 to 40,000 horsepower of energy from the Churchill River to be conveyed a distance of 70 miles by transmission line mounted on steel towers in order that \$200,000,000 worth of copper-zinc ore may be extracted, separated and smelted at the Flin Flon.

This first power project is undoubtedly the fore-runner of other hydro-electric projects which will be in operation in the northern part of Saskatchewan in the not distant future, making available to mining and industry the half million horsepower of minimum flow available in the rapids and falls of the northern waters of the Province.

Another industry, based on the natural resources of Saskatchewan, showing progress is commercial fishing. Despite handicaps, the value of the "take" has doubled in a five-year period, having grown from \$286,000 in 1923 to \$563,000 in 1928. And at present, some of the largest and most heavily stocked lakes are so far north that it has been impossible to fish them on account of lack of transportation facilities. Among these bodies of water are Reindeer Lake, which is reported to be swarming with herring; Wollaston Lake and Lake Athabaska. These and other waters of the far north offer opportunities for a big expansion of the commercial fishing industry as the railways reach out in their direction; and northward, be it noted, is the present trend of railway construction in Saskatchewan.

The fur industry netted over \$1,820,000 to the trappers of Saskatchewan during 1928. Contrary to popular belief, civilization is not, as yet, curtailing the industry, for approximately 80 per cent. of the aggregate value of the pelts marketed in 1928 was taken in the southern, or agricultural section of the Province. During last year the total value of the industry in Saskatchewan had increased to over \$2,200,000. The figure for 1929 production includes \$80,000 for pelts of ranch bred silver foxes, the first to be marketed since this industry was established in the Province. A number of fur ranches have been established in Saskatchewan in the last two or three years, and one of them promises to become the largest of its kind on the American continent in the course of a few years. With the development of fur farming in prospect, not only does there appear to be little likelihood of the fur industry declining as the province becomes more densely settled but, on the contrary, there appears every indication that it will expand.

Across Saskatchewan is a forest belt averaging one hundred miles in width and this area contains great potential wealth in forest products. In 1927, the last year for which figures are yet available, 55 and a half million cubic feet of Saskatchewan timber was cut and used as lumber, fence posts, pulpwood, and cordwood for fuel. As this is less than one per cent. of the 80 billion cubic feet of soft wood board measure in reserve in the northern part of the Province it can be seen that there is plenty of opportunity for expansion of this industry in the future, especially with the adoption of

proper methods of conservation and reforestation. The cut made in 1927 added another \$2,500,000 to the total value of production from the natural resources of the Province in that year.

As had already been indicated, expansion in the urban centres has not only been pronounced in the last couple of years—it has been remarkable. Since the quinquennial census of 1926, the population of the two largest centres, Regina and Saskatoon, has increased approximately fifty per cent., due to the industrial expansion which has been taking place and generally prosperous conditions.

The establishment of a large automobile assembly plant in Regina in 1928 brought a number of other allied industries in its train. About the same time new industries were being established in Saskatoon, and the position of both cities was materially improved from a distribution viewpoint as the result of rapid construction of new branch railway lines. This development brought about the construction of a number of new wholesale houses, retail stores, apartment blocks, and a heavy program of new dwelling houses and this activity was particularly marked during the years 1928 and 1929. Last year the construction program in Regina totalled a little over \$10,000,000, and in Saskatoon nearly \$6,000,000, making a total of \$16,000,000 out of \$33,000,000 for the entire province, as compared with \$20,000,000 in 1928. The two cities combined already have in sight construction for this year to the value of \$8,000,000, indicating that there is to be no let-up in the progress of the larger urban centres, despite a disappointment in the results of agricultural effort last year.

There are no figures yet available of the results of this increase in manufacturing activity in 1929, but in 1928 the gross value of products put out by the factories of the Province was estimated at \$70,000,000 as compared with \$47,000,000 two years before, an increase of fifty per cent. in the two-year period. As some of the large new industries were not in operation until the end of 1928 there is every reason to anticipate that when the figures are available, the year 1929 will show a marked advance in this respect.

During 1929 Saskatoon reported the establishment of ten new industries and both Regina and Saskatoon are becoming increasingly important as distributing centres. Regina's industrial section to-day includes 87 manufacturing plants, 173 wholesale houses, 32 implement dealers and 238 retailers, in addition to over 150 other classifications. The Territories tributary to both cities is increasing year by year as a result of generous annual programs of branch railway line construction.

During the past two or three years the two transcontinental railway companies have built more railway mileage in Saskatchewan than in any other province in the Dominion. While in 1927 the total mileage built was only 92 miles, in the following year no less than 448 miles of new lines were completed and put into operation. Complete figures for lines actually completed in 1929 are not yet available, but an estimate places it at about the same as 1928, making a total mileage in operation in the Province to-day of over 8,000.

The branch line program of construction of the past two years has been directed towards filling in gaps in the southern part of the Province and in reaching out into the newer settlements in the north where they will tap the vast mineral deposits, the commercial fishery resources and make more readily available the forest products still awaiting these facilities for further and greater development.

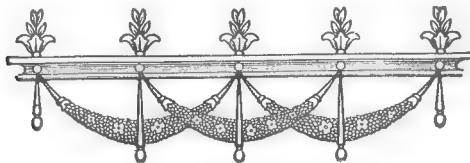
Other means of communication and transportation are being furnished by the people of Saskatchewan. During the year just closed 750 miles of provincial highway were completed, of which 400 miles were gravelled, making a total of 800 miles of gravelled highways now in use, part of a total of 3,950 miles of government highways.

Up to the present time Saskatchewan has not enjoyed her share of the revenue derived by other provinces from visiting automobile tourists. Last year it is estimated that the people of the Province benefitted from this source to the extent of only \$1,027,000 as compared with between \$200,000.00 and \$250,000,000 expended in the Dominion by tourists, mostly from the other side of the International Boundary. However, a vigorous highway construction program is now being conducted, and the next two or three years will see the completion of two, and perhaps three, all-weather highways across the Province from east to west, and at least one, and perhaps two, running north and south.

Financially, the people of Saskatchewan are keeping step with their industrial, commercial and agricultural progress. The finances of the Province are fundamentally sound and the municipalities are in excellent shape. Tax collections in the rural municipalities in 1928 were better than in any year in the Province's history, and last year nearly all the cities reported collecting a greater percentage of the year's current levy before the close of December than in any previous year.

Record bank clearings were reported by Regina and Saskatoon for the year ending December 31, 1929. The total bank clearings of 1912, which amounted then to over \$305,000,000, had grown to over \$549,000,000 in 1928, while three of the four cities in which bank clearings are recorded report a total of \$564,000,000 for 1929, indicating that with addition of the figures for Prince Albert, the total will probably be in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000. A further indication of the increased activity in the urban centres is the fact that out of seven new branch banks established in Saskatchewan in the first nine months of 1929, four were located in Regina, and an additional branch in Saskatoon. To-day, there are 472 banks, including branch banks, handling the finances of the people of the Province.

Many more figures might be quoted to show that not only is Saskatchewan making marked progress in all directions and in all activities, but is looking forward to a continued and augmented development in the future. Those which have been cited, however, are ample to demonstrate that the central prairie province is building on a solid foundation and is building for a prosperous and contented future.





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Puisine Judges of Appeal—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Hon. J. McKay, Hon. W. M. Martin, Hon. P. E. MacKenzie.

Registrar and Taxing Officer—R. Charlton, Regina.

Court sits as follows: Commencing at 10 a.m., local time, Mon. Feb. 24, Mon. April 28, Thurs. Sept. 18, Wed. Nov. 12, and ends 2nd Saturday following each term.

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Chief Justice—Hon. J. T. Brown.

Registrar—R. Charlton.

Master in Chambers—E. T. Bucke.

A Judge of the Court of King's Bench sits in chambers, Regina, every Tuesday; Moose Jaw, 1st and 3rd Friday, except during vaca-

tion; Saskatoon, 2nd and 4th Friday, except during vacation.

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Battleford—W. R. Ridington.
Estevan—W. H. Nichol.
Gravelbourg—A. Charlebois.
Humboldt—E. T. Wallace.
Kerrobert—J. E. Rodney.
Kindersley—W. R. Gordon.
Leader—T. L. Ferguson.
Maple Creek—J. Waite (acting)
Melfort—J. Hatton.
Melville—A. B. A. Cunningham.
Moose Jaw—H. A. Sims.
Moosomin—R. A. Magee.
Prince Albert—David Seath.
Regina—R. Charlton.
Saskatoon—J. C. Bell.
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Swift Current—James Taylor.
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Wynyard—F. A. Hulks.
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 Battleford—W. R. Ridington.
 Estevan—W. H. Nichol.
 Gravelbourg—A. Charlebois.
 Humboldt—E. T. Wallace.
 Kerrobert—J. E. Rodney (Acting Sheriff)
 Kindersley—W. R. Gordon.
 Leader—T. L. Ferguson.
 Maple Creek—J. Waite (acting)
 Melfort—J. Hatton.
 Melville—A. B. A. Cunningham.
 Moose Jaw—F. J. Vollmer.
 Moosomin—R. A. Magee.
 Prince Albert—David Seath.
 Regina—M. B. Wilkinson.
 Saskatoon—B. P. Boyce.
 Shaunavon—W. J. Smith.
 Swift Current—James Taylor.
 Weyburn—W. J. Jolly.
 Wilkie—L. A. Ramsay.
 Wynyard—F. A. Hulks.
 Yorkton—H. L. Brown.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—COURT SITTINGS,
1930

Arcola—Tps. 5-11, rgs. 30-34W.I., and tps. 6-11, rgs. 1-10W 2nd mer. Judge District Court, His Hon. R. Rimmer, Arcola. Court of King's Bench sits at Arcola April 22, Dec. 2. District Court sits at Arcola Jan. 21, April 8, June 10, October 14; at Carlyle June 18; at Maryfield June 17; at Redvers Nov. 18; at Stoughton March 18; at Wawota June 19.

Assiniboia—Tps. 1-12, rgs. 25-30w2; tps. 1-9, rgs. 1-3w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. R. Rimmer, Arcola. Court of King's Bench sits at Assiniboia Mar. 18, Oct. 28. District Court sits at Assiniboia Jan. 28, Feb. 25, Mar. 25, May 27, Sept. 30, Nov. 11; at Mossbank, May 12.

Battleford—Tps. 40-44, rgs. 12-15w3; tp. 41, rg. 16w3; parts of tps. 39-41, including that lying North of left or North bank of N. Sask. River and all tps. from and including tp. 42 to N. border of Prov. between rgs. 7-28w3, except tp. 42, rge. 24 and tps. 42 and 43, rgs. 25-28w3d mer., and except tps. 42-43, rgs. 20-23w3 and tp. 43, rge. 24w3, and except tps. 49-60th deg. lat. rgs. 7-10w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. D. Buckles, N. Battleford. Court of King's Bench sits at Battleford Feb. 4, May 6, Sept. 22. District Court sits at Battleford Jan. 14, Mar. 11, June 10, Oct. 14; at N. Battleford, Feb. 4, April 1, May 6, Nov. 4; at Lloydminster, Feb. 18, June 17, Dec. 16; at Radisson April 15, Nov. 18; at Blaine Lake Jan. 21, May 20, Sept. 16; at Turtleford May 26, Oct. 27; at Maidstone Nov. 25; at Meadow Lake Sept. 9.

Estevan—Tps. 1-4, rgs. 30-34w prin meridian and tps. 1-5, rgs. 1-19w2nd mer. Judge District Court, His Hon. E. R. Wylie, Estevan. Court of King's Bench sits at Estevan on Mar. 4, Sept. 23. District Court sits at Estevan Feb. 11, June 3, Oct. 14, Dec. 2; at Oxbow Feb. 4, June 24; at Carnduff Feb. 18, Sept. 16; at Macoun May 6, Nov. 11; at Bromhead May 28, Nov. 5; at Lampman June 20.

Gravelbourg—Tps. 1-14, rgs. 4-8w3rd mer. and tps. 10-14, rgs. 2-3w3, and tps. 1-9, rgs. 9-13w3rd mer. Court of King's Bench sits at Gravelbourg Mar. 4, Oct. 21. District Court sits at Gravelbourg Mar. 4, Oct. 21. District Court sits at Gravelbourg Feb. 4, May 20, Nov. 11; at Ponteix June 10, Sept. 17; at Aneroid, April 15, Oct. 14; at La Fleche May 6; at Hodgeville Nov. 18; at Kincaid May 13.

Humboldt—Tps. 33, rgs. 8-13w2nd mer., tps. 34, rgs. 8-17w2; tps. 35, rgs. 8-25w2nd mer., and tps. 36-41, rgs. 8-28w2nd mer., and 1w3rd mer. except tps. 41, rgs. 8-16w2nd mer., and except tp. 41, rg. 1w3. Judge District Court, His Honor A. D. Dickson. Court of King's Bench sits at Humboldt Mar. 18, Oct. 21. District Court sits at Humboldt Feb. 11, June 10, Oct. 14; Wadena June 3, Dec. 2; Vonda May 27, Oct. 28; Kelvington May 13.

Kerrobert—Tps. 29-30 incl., rgs. 12-16w3rd mer.; tps. 31-34 incl. rgs. 12-30w3rd mer.; tps. 35-36 incl., rgs. 21-30 and tp. 35, rgs. 16-20w3rd mer. Judge District Court, His Honor W. J. Leaky. Court of King's Bench sits at Kerrobert Mar. 4, Oct. 21. District Court sits at Kerrobert Feb. 4, June 10, Nov. 18; at Lulseand April 22; at Rosetown April 8, Nov. 25; at Lovernia June 17.

Kindersley—All that part of tps. 22-28, rgs. 5-30w3rd mer. incl., that lying N. or W. of the N. bank of the S. Sask. River except tps. 23-24, rgs. 22-30w3; and tps. 29-30 incl., rgs. 17-30 w3rd mer. Acting Judge of District Court, His Hon. F. A. G. Ouseley. Moose Jaw Court of King's Bench sits at Kindersley, Mar. 25, Nov. 4. District Court sits at Kindersley, Feb. 11, June 3, Nov. 18; at Alsask Sept. 16; at Elrose May 20, Nov. 11; at Brock April 15, Oct. 7; at Eston Mar. 18 Oct. 14; at Lucky Lake Oct. 21.

Leader—Tps. 17-24 rgs. 22-30w3 incl.; tps. 17-23 rgs. 19-21w3 lying S. of left bank of S. Sask. River. Judge District Court, His Hon. W. O. Smith, Swift Current. Court of King's Bench sits at Leader May 20, Dec. 2. District Court sits at Leader Feb. 11, June 10, Nov. 4.

Maple Creek—Tp. 7, rgs. 26-30w3; Tps. 8-9, rgs. 23-30w3; tp. 10, rgs. 21-30w3; tps. 11-16, rgs. 19-30w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. S. A. Hutcheson, Shaunavon. Court of King's Bench sits at Maple Creek May 6, Nov. 11. District Court sits at Maple Creek April 15, June 10, Oct. 21; at Gull Lake May 13, Oct. 14.

Melfort—Tps. 41 in rgs. 30-32w and 1-16w2; tps. 42-43, rgs. 30-33w and rgs. 1-21w2; tps. 44-48, rgs. 30-32w and rgs. 1-20 W. of the 2nd meridian lying south of the right bank of the Sask. River; tps. 49 to 60th degree of latitude, rgs. 20-32w and 1-17w2. Judge District Court, His Hon. H. C. Pope, Melfort. Court of King's Bench sits at Melfort Mar. 25, Nov. 4. District Court sits at Melfort Mar. 11, June 10, Sept. 16, Dec. 9; at Tisdale Feb. 25, June 17, Oct. 21; at Star City June 6, Dec. 16; at Hudson Bay Junction May 20, Nov. 18; at Ridgedale Oct. 9; at St. Brieux Oct. 14; at Nipawin June 3, Oct. 3.

Melville—Tp. 20, rgs. 32-33w1st meridian; pts. tps. 18-19, rgs. 4-12w2nd mer., lying north of north bank of Qu'Appelle River; tps. 20-21, rgs. 1-17w2nd mer., lying north of left bank of Qu'Appelle River; tp. 22, rgs. 3-17w2nd mer.; tps. 28, rgs. 5-17; tp. 24, rgs. 7-17; tps. 25-26, rgs. 8-17; tp. 27, rgs. 10-17w2nd mer. Judge District Court, His Hon. H. M. P. de Roche. Court of King's Bench sits at Melville Mar. 4, Sept. 23. District Court sits at Melville Jan. 28, May 6, Sept. 16, Dec. 2; Kelliher Jan. 21, Oct. 14; Balcarres May 13, Oct. 28; Cupar May 27, Nov. 28; Neudorf May 20, Oct. 7; Abernethy June 3; Grayson Sept. 23.

Moose Jaw—Tps. 10-18 incl. rgs. 24-30w2nd mer., and rgs. 1-8w3rd mer., except 10-14, rgs. 2-5w3rd, tps. 12-15 incl., rgs. 21-23w2nd mer., and tps. 12-14, rgs. 20w2nd mer., part tps. 19-23 incl., rgs. 24-30w2nd mer., and 1-5w3rd mer., lying west and south of left bank of Qu'Appelle River; tps. 22 and 23, rg. 6w3rd mer., and parts tps. 22 and 23, rg. 7w3rd mer., part tps. 24-29, rgs. 4-8w3rd mer., lying east of left bank of S. Sask. River; tps. 23-27, rg. 3w3 lying north of Qu'Appelle River. Judge District Court, His. Hon. F. A. G. Ouseley, Moose Jaw. Court of King's Bench sits at Moose Jaw Jan. 21, April 8, Sept. 9, for jury trials, and Feb. 18, May 20, Oct. 7, Nov. 18 for non-jury trials. District Court sits at Moose Jaw Jan. 14, Mar. 25, June 10, Oct. 28; at Elbow Mar. 4, May 6, Sept. 2; Rouleau April 22, Nov. 4; Outlook Mar. 11, June 24, Oct. 7; Central Butte May 27, Oct. 14; Avonlea Feb. 25, Sept. 23; Morse April 15, Oct. 28.

Moosomin—Tps. 12-19, rgs. 30w Manitoba boundary to rg. 3w2 incl. tps. 12-17, rgs. 4-10w2nd mer., and pts. tps. 18-19, rgs. 4-10w3 incl., lying South of left or north bank of Qu'Appelle River. Judge District Court, His Hon. A. G. Farrell, Moosomin. Court of King's Bench sits at Moosomin April 22, Dec. 2. District Court sits at Moosomin Jan. 28, May 13, Sept. 9, Dec. 11; at Wolseley Jan. 14, April 23, Sept. 23; Whitewood Jan. 21, Sept. 16; at Broadview Feb. 11, Oct. 28; at Esterhazy Feb. 25, Oct. 21; at Grenfell April 10, Nov. 12; at Kipling Jan. 23, Oct. 9; at Spy Hill May 1.

Prince Albert—Tps. 42-60th degree of Lat., rgs. 18-28w2 and 1-6w3, except tps. 42-43, rgs. 21w2 and tps. 43-50, rgs. 17-20w2 lying south of right bank of Sask. River; tps. 49 to 60th degree of lat. rgs. 7-10w3; tp. 41, rg. 1w3. Judge District Court, His. Hon. A. E. Doak. Court of King's Bench sits at Prince Albert Feb. 4, April 22, Oct. 7. District Court sits at Prince Albert Jan. 14, Apr. 8, June 10, Oct. 14; Ros-thern Jan. 7, Apr. 1, June 3, Oct. 7; Wakaw Jan. 15, Apr. 16, June 18, Oct. 15; Shellbrook Apr. 23, June 25, Oct. 22; Kinistino May 27, Oct. 28; Birch Hills May 20, Oct. 21; Leask May 7, Nov. 5; Canwood May 13, Nov. 11.

Regina—Tps. 13-14, rgs. 11-19w2nd mer., tp. 15, rgs. 11-20w2nd mer. tps. 16-20, rgs. 11-17w2nd mer., lying S. of left or N. bank of S. Qu'Appelle River; tps. 16-26, rgs. 18-23w2nd mer., and tps. 19-26, rg. 24w2nd mer. to 2w3rd mer., lying N. and E. of left or N. bank of Qu'Appelle R., also tp. 27, rgs. 27w2-2w3 incl.

Judge District Court, His Hon. J. W. Hannon, Regina. Court of King's Bench sits at Regina Jan. 21, Apr. 8, Sept. 9 for jury trials, and Feb. 18, May 20, Oct. 7, Nov. 18 for non-jury trials. District Court sits at Regina Feb. 4, May 6, Sept. 23, Nov. 4; S. Qu'Appelle Jan. 16, June 12; Indian Head Jan. 28, June 17; Sedley Apr. 1, Oct. 21; Lumsden Apr. 8, Oct. 14; Strassbourg May 27, Oct. 28; Craik Jan. 14, Apr. 15; Davidson Apr. 22, Nov. 25.

Saskatoon—Tps. 27-35, rgs. 24-30w2nd mer., and 1-11w3rd mer., except tps. 35, rgs. 24 and 25w2nd mer., tps. 27-38, rgs. 2-3w3rd mer., tps. 30-38, rgs. 2-11w3rd mer., except tps. 27, rgs. 27, 28, 29-wt and tp. 27, rgs. 27w2 to 2w3 incl., except tps. 29, rgs. 4-7w3rd mer., and pt. tp. 29, rg. 8w3rd mer. lying east of left bank of Sask. River tp. 29, rgs. 9 10 and 11 and that pt. twp. 29, rg. 8w3 lying west of left bank of Sask. River; tps. 39-41, rgs. 2-7w3rd mer. lying south and east of left bank of S. Sask. River. Judge District Court, His Hon. E. A. C. McLorg, Saskatoon. Court of King's Bench sits at Saskatoon Jan. 21, Apr. 8, Sept. 9, for jury trials, and Feb. 18, May 20, Oct. 7, Nov. 18, for non-jury trials. District Court sits at Saskatoon Feb. 4, April 22, June 10, Oct. 21; at Perdue Feb. 19; at Young Mar. 13; at Hanley Mar. 20, Sept. 25; at Imperial May 6; at Watrous May 13; at Conquest May 28.

Shaunavon—Tps. 1-10, rgs. 14-20w3; tps. 1-9, rgs. 21-22w3; tps. 1-7, rgs. 23-25w3; tps. 1-6, rgs. 26-30w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. S. A. Hutcheson, Shaunavon. Court of King's Bench sits at Shaunavon May 6, Nov. 4. District Court sits at Shaunavon Feb. 11, June 3, Nov. 4; at Eastend May 7, Oct. 1; at Admiral, Apr. 8, Nov. 18; at Climax June 17; at Robsart June 20.

Swift Current—Tp. 10, rgs. 9-13w3; tps. 10 21, rgs. 9-18 incl. w3; parts tps. 21, rgs. 8w3 lying north of left bank of S. Saskatchewan River; pt. tp. 22, rgs. 18w3 lying south of left bank of S. Sask. River. Judge District Court, His Hon. W. O. Smyth. Court of King's Bench sits at Swift Current Feb. 4, Apr. 22, Oct. 28. District Court sits at Swift Current Jan. 28, Mar. 25, June 24, Nov. 11; at Cabri Oct. 27; at Herbert May 19, Oct. 20.

Weyburn—Tps. 6-12 incl., rgs. 11-19w2 and tps. 1-11 incl. in rgs. 20-24w2 and rg. 11w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. J. N. Fish, Weyburn. Court of King's Bench sits at Weyburn Mar. 25, Oct. 21. District Court sits at Weyburn Jan. 28, Mar. 25, June 3, Oct. 21; at Radville Oct. 1; at Milestone Oct. 7, Nov. 25; at Yellow Grass Oct. 15; at Ogema Nov. 11.

Wilkie—Tp. 35, rgs. 12-15w3rd mer. incl.; tps. 36, rgs. 12-20w3rd mer. incl., and tps. 37-41w3rd mer. incl., lying S. of left or N. bank of N. Sask. River; tps. 42-43, rgs. 20-23w3rd mer. tps. 42-43, rgs. 25-30w3rd mer., tp. 43, rg. 24w3 to Alberta Bdry., except tps. 40-41, rgs. 12-15w3 and tp. 41, rg. 16w3. Judge District Court, His Hon. D. Buckles, N. Battleford. Court of King's Bench sits at Wilkie, Mar. 18, Nov. 4. District Court sits at Wilkie Mar. 25, June 24, Oct. 28; at Unity May 13, Nov. 11; at

Biggar Apr. 16, Nov. 19; at Cut Knife May 6.

Wynyard—Tps. 27-34, rgs. 8-23w2nd mer., except tps. 27 and most northerly sect. tps. 28, rgs. 10-17w2nd mer., and except tps. 34, rgs. 8-17w2nd mer., and except tps. 33, rgs. 8-13w2nd mer. Judge District Court, His Hon. C. H. Bell. Court of King's Bench sits at Wynyard Mar. 25, Nov. 11. District Court sits at Wynyard Apr. 1, Nov. 18; at Foam Lake Apr. 15, Oct. 7; at Lanigan May 6; at Govan May 20; at Semans Oct. 21; at Nokomis Nov. 4.

Yorkton—Tp. 20, rgs. 30-31w1st mer., tps. 21, rgs. 30-33w1st mer., tps. 22-38 in rgs. 30w1-7w2nd mer., except portions of such tps. in Jud. Dist. of Melville above. Acting Judge District Court, His Hon. A. Ross. Court of King's Bench sits at Yorkton Feb. 4, May 6, Sept. 23, Nov. 18. District Court sits at Yorkton Jan. 21, Apr. 15, June 17, Sept. 9, Dec. 9; at Kamsack Jan. 28, June 10, Oct. 14; at Canora Mar. 31, Sept. 29; at Saltcoats May 28; at Langenburg Sept. 17; at Calder Sept. 3; at Pelly June 24; at Preeceville June 4.

REGISTRATION

Registration of Chattel Mortgages, Hire Receipts, Lien Notes, Conditional Sales, etc. should be with the Local Registrars.

LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICTS

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Master of Titles, W. G. Haultain, Regina
Chief Surveyor, A. C. Garner, S.L.S., D.L.S.

Regina—Tps. 1-26 incl., rgs. 11-23 incl. and that part of tps. 24-36, rg. 24, lying E. of left bank of Last Mountain Lake. Regr., W. G. Haultain, Regina. Dep. Regrs., W. Rigby, T. H. Hewitt.

Moosomin—Tps. 12-20 incl., rgs. 30-34w1 and rgs. 1-10w2. C. V. Truscott, Registrar. Dep. Regr., A. V. Milward.

Swift Current—Tps. 1-18 incl., rgs. 6-30w3rd mer., and that pt. of tps. 19-24 incl., rgs. 6-30w3rd mer. lying S. of left or N. Bank of S. Sask. River. Regr., P. F. Harding, Swift Current; Dep. Regrs., W. E. Jopp, H. Bower, W. W. Sexton.

Moose Jaw—Tps. 1-26, rgs. 24w2 to 5w3 except that part tps. 24-26 rg. 24w2, lying E. of Last Mt. Lake. Tps. 22-26, rgs. 6 and 7w3, and that part of tps. 19-26 N. of S. Sask. River, ranges 8-30w3rd. Regr., H. Kinread, Moose Jaw; Dep. Regrs., J. Hunter, G. C. O'Hara.

Battleford—Tps. 39-40, rgs. 7-12w3 lying North of right bank of N. Sask. River and all tps. North of N. boundary of tp. 40 to north boundary of Prov. in rgs. 7-28w3 except that part of tp. 41, rg. 7w3 lying E. of right bank of N. Sask. River. Regr., D. McLeay, Battleford; Dept. Regr., J. A. Prince.

Prince Albert—All tps. N. of N. Bdry of tp. 40 to N. Bdry. of Prov. from E. Bdry. of Prov. to dividing line between rgs. 6 and 7w3, also that part tp. 41, rg. 7w3, lying E. of right bank

of N. Sask. River, except tp. 21, rgs. 17-28w2. Regr., C. L. Riach, Prince Albert; Dep. Regr., J. Wilson.

Saskatoon—All tps. 26-40 from dividing line between rgs. 23 and 24w2 to Alta. boundary, except those parts tps. 30-40, rgs. 7-12w3, lying N. of right bank of N. Sask. River, also except tps. 36-40, rgs. 20-30w2, and 1w3, and tp. 35, rgs. 24-25w2. Regr., A. W. Robinson, Saskatoon; Dep. Regrs., G. Fournier, C. G. Porter, R. J. Townsend.

Yorkton—Tps. 20-40 incl., from Man. Bdry. to dividing line between rgs. 10-11w2, except tps. 38-40, rgs. 8-10w2. Regr., R. H. Knox, Yorkton; Dep. Regr., D. Morrison.

Arcola—Tps. 1-11 incl., from Man. Bdry. to dividing line between rgs. 10-11w2. Regr., T. A. Patterson, Arcola; Dep. Regr., Colin Bird.

Humboldt—Tps. 27-41, rgs. 8-29w2 and 1w3, except. foll. tps.: 27-33 rgs. 8-10w2, tp. 41, rg. 8-16w2, tps. 27-34, rgs. 24-29w1 and 1w3, tp. 35 rgs. 26-28w2 and 1w3, tp. 41, rg. 1w3. Regr., R. W. Grant, Humboldt; Dep. Regr., H. Smethurst.

TARIFF OF FEES—LAND TITLES OFFICE

C. of T., including Regn. fees for grant or transfer where value of land does not exceed \$500, \$3; \$500 to \$1,000, \$4; \$1,000 to \$3,000, \$5; \$3,000 to \$5,000, \$7; for each addl. \$1,000 or fraction up to \$10,000 add \$1; between \$10,000 and \$25,000 add 50 cents; over \$25,000 or fraction add 25 cents, and assurance fees. (See foot note.)

Application to bring land under Act, \$5.00 for each title issued on application and assurance. (See foot note.)

Issue if dup. C. of T. to replace one damaged or lost or to correct error in name of owner, enlargement of title, \$4.00.

For registration of each mortgage up to a value of \$5,000, \$3.00; over \$5,000 add \$1.00 per \$1,000 up to \$10,000 incl.; over \$10,000 add 50c per \$1,000.

For registering lien, certificate or court order, assignment or discharge of mortgage, etc., \$3.00. If more than one discharge of mortgage discharge of lien or transfer thereof, etc., is included, \$1.00 for each add'l discharge or transfer. Search—Each, 25c.

Certificate re executions—One name, 50c; extra names, 25c. Caveat—Filing and mailing notice, \$2; withdrawal, \$2. General Registration Certificate, \$1.50; for each additional name 50c.

Registering plan or sub'n., \$4.00 per title. In add'n to Land Titles Office fee, the Chief Surveyor makes a charge of \$2.00 per lot, minimum fee \$25.00. Abstract—Each quarter-section or C. of T., \$1.00.

Certified copy any document fees \$1.00 for first folio of 100 words; for each additional 100 words or fraction 25c, and in addition 25c for Registrar's certificate. Taking affidavit, 25c.

Preparing or examining plans for cancellation or alterations \$2 per hour. Cancellations less than $\frac{1}{4}$ section \$15, $\frac{1}{2}$ section \$50; $\frac{3}{4}$ section \$75.

Reapproving plans, \$1.50 per hour, minimum \$2. Surveyor's services, \$12 per day; assistant \$6. Rejection fee on each instrument, \$1.

Writ or fieri facias, reg. same or withdrawal, \$1.00.

Filing notice of exercising powers of sale

in mortgage \$2; instruction as to advertising \$3, every other application to Regr. re same \$1, fee on order for substitution service \$5. Registration of transfer from mortgage \$10, order of Regr. for foreclosure \$10 and assur. fee.

Assurance Fund—In addition to above fees on regn. of every grant of encumbered land, or of first transfer after C. of T., and each subsequent transfer, one fifth of one per cent. up to \$5,000 value and one-tenth of one per cent. on excess over \$5,000.



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 Reid, H. M., Melville, Sask.
 Robertson, B. H., Shellbrook, Sask.

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 Skinner, F. E., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Smith, A. Gregor, Regina, Sask.
 Smith, W. F., Regina, Sask.
 Schweitzer, H. M., Regina, Sask.
 Steele, L. D., Regina, Sask.
 Skinner, C. W., Regina, Sask.
 Smith, C. E., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Swartout, B., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Stewart, A. J., Maple Creek, Sask.
 Saich, A. J., Biggar, Sask.
 Strange, L., Broadacres, Sask.
 Salter, A. P., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Sommerville, G. B., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Seale, G. D. H., Wadena, Sask.
 Salisbury, F. G., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Switzer, F. K., Regina, Sask.
 Steele, C. W., Weyburn, Sask.
 Smith, F. R., Kerrobert, Sask.
 Stern, L. A., Prelate, Sask.
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 Skinner, C. L., Saskatoon.

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 Truman, W. L., Melville, Sask.
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 Towne, A. J., Saskatoon, Sask.

Urie, B. A., Kindersley, Sask.

Van Woert, F. S., Regina, Sask.

Weicker, C. H., Regina, Sask.
 Webb, M. E., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Winthorpe, P. W., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Wilson, W. G., North Battleford, Sask.
 Whyte, J. P., Swift Current, Sask.
 Watchler, W. E., Yorkton, Sask.
 Wallace, W. G., Mossbank, Sask.
 Wellington, C. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
 Wagner, G. W., Cupar, Sask.
 Walsley, L. D., Langan, Sask.
 Wyatt, R. E., Kelliher, Sask.
 Wright, F. W., Young, Sask.
 Wright, J. E., Estevan, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Publication Office	Population	Name of Paper	Politics	Circulation	No. of Columns	Publisher
Alameda	500	Dispatch	Ind.	875	6	S. J. Dornan
Alsask	400	News	Ind.	542	6	L. C. A. Pickett
Aneroid	325	News-Magnet	Ind.	525		
Arcola	685	Moose Mountain			5	T. D. Manning
		Star Standard	Ind.	800	6	S. G. Soper
Arran	150	Arrow	Ind.	250	3	R. J. Copen
Asquith	311	Record	Ind.	300	6	C. J. Allbon
Assiniboia	1,500	Times	Ind.	1100	7	W. W. Stewart
Assiniboia	1,500	Reporter	.....	1200	6	J. Victor Frawley
Balcarres .....	.....	Free Lance	Ind.	500	..	P. Van Mule
Battleford	1,229	Press	Ind.	750	7	E. J. Cox
Battleford	1,229	Herald	Con.	200	5	R. C. Laurie
Bengough .....	.....	Times	.....	.....	6	Wm. Stephen
Biggar	2,000	Independent	Ind.	811	7	H. C. Skinner
Birch Hills .....	.....	Gazette	Ind.	600	6	E. M. Webb-Bowen
Blaine Lake	405	The Echo	Ind.	650	5	H. Berryman
Broadview .....	.....	Express	.....	500	6	A. T. White
Brock	500	News	Ind.	250	6	A. C. Luffman
Bruno	500	Leader	Ind.	600	6	Hinz & Co.
Cadillac	217	Journal	Ind.	300	5	W. L. Brock
Canora	1,300	Courier	Ind.	750	7	Graham & Barschel
Canwood	300	Times	Ind.	375	6	E. G. Pickup
Carievale	190	News	.....	.....	..	Pub. by Carnduff Gazette-Post News
Carlyle .....	.....	Herald	Lib.	.....	6	W. R. Peddle
Carnduff	350	Gazette-Post- News	Ind.	798	6	Burt-Gerrans & Graham
Central Butte .....	.....	Beacon	Ind.	500	6	O. W. Jukes
Ceylon	300	Journal	Ind.	350	6	Ogema Times Co.
Climax	250	Climax	Lib.	450	6	A. H. Stevens
Conquest	350	Fertile Valley				
		Enterprise	Ind.	1000	7	H. A. Heddesheimer
Craik	600	News	Ind.	524	7	Lee Bronson
Creelman	304	Gazette	Ind.	506	6	A. J. Hodgins
Cudworth	400	Progress	Ind.	400	6	Fred. W. Whiskin
Cupar	425	Herald	Ind.	500	5	R. J. Campbell
Cutknife	250	Grinder	Ind.	485	6	H. F. Garrett
Davidson	650	Leader	Ind.	575	6	T. Gardiner
Delisle .....	.....	Advocate	Ind.	400	6	John A. Peters
Dinsmore	300	Enterprise	N.P.	475	6	H. V. Powell
Dodsland	250	Prairie Times	Ind.	800	6	E. H. Turner
Dundurn	275	Enterprise	Ind.	350	6	G. A. Beane
Eastend	500	Enterprise	Ind.	500	6	T. S. Atkinson
Elrose	300	Review	Ind.	900	5	A. Ford
Esterhazy	400	Observer	Ind.	500	8	D. C. Dunbar
Estevan	2,500	Mercury	Ind.	2000	6	H. J. Garner
Eston	390	Press	Ind.	1200	6	F. D. Carnahan
Fillmore	300	Graphic	Ind.	500	..	Part of Moosomin World Spectator
Fleming	263	Review	.....	.....		

Publication Office	Population	Name of Paper	Politics	Circulation	No. of Columns	Publisher
Foam Lake	450	Review	Ind.	400	6	E. Johnson
Fort Qu'Appelle	500	Gazette	Ind.	524	6	R. Collett
Glidden .....	.....	Broadcaster	.....	500	5	H. J. Garner
Gravelbourg	1,198	L'Etoile de Gravelbourg	Ind.	1330	6	S. M. Bonneau
Gainsborough	350	Post	.....	250	..	Part of Carnduff Gazette
Grenfell	765	Sun	.....	540	6	W. Ashfield
Guernsey	250	Standard and Lanigan Ledger	Ind.	675	5	F. C. Bray
Gull Lake	400	Advocate	.....	500	6	H. Gamble
Hanley	400	Herald	Ind.	500	6	Jas. D. Taylor
Harris	320	Goose Lake Herald	Ind.	300	..	Oswald S. Sugden
Hawarden	185	Pioneer	Ind.	350	6	W. X. Jones
Humboldt	1,800	Journal	Ind.	1093	7	R. A. Telfer
Imperial	350	Review	Ind.	500	6	Chas. Smart
Indian Head	1,500	News	I-C.	800	7	E. Leon Garrett
Kamsack	2,000	Times	Ind.	750	6	John P. Pletschet
Kelvington	500	Radio	.....	440	6	H. B. Lyne
Kenaston .....	.....	Courier	Ind.	.....	6	J. D. Taylor
Kerrobert	1,000	Citizen	Ind.	1000	7	J. J. Zubick
Kincaid	315	Star	.....	500	6	Murray Hall
Kindersley	1,200	Clarion	Ind.	800	6	A. A. Ditson
Kinistino	550	Representative	Ind.	550	6	G. W. Smallwood
La Fleche	550	Press	I-L.	300	7	D. H. Boyd
Lampman	171	Chronicle	Ind.	250	6	E. C. O'Neill
Landis	237	Record	Ind.	400	5	A. M. Broek
Langham	450	News	Ind.	675	6	Wm. F. Rhymes
Lanigan	500	News	Ind.	400	..	Geo. H. Pearson
Lashburn	400	Comet	.....	250	6	H. S. Vokens
Leader	600	Enterprise	Ind.	300	6	W. W. Moon
Lemberg	475	Star	Ind.	325	6	.....
Lloydminster	1,500	Lloydminster Times	Ind.	1700	7	J. G. Willard
Loreburn	230	Herald	Con.	635	6	W. P. Hill
Lucky Lake .....	.....	Broadcast	Ind.	500	6	W. L. Heddesheimer
Loverna	500	Budget	Ind.	500	6	T. M. Brimsmead
Lumsden	550	News Record	I-L.	750	5	C. Hynd
Luseland	325	Despatch	Ind.	400	6	S. H. Parker
Macklin	500	Times	Ind.	550	6	Chas. Walker
Macrorie .....	.....	News	Ind.	300	5	Rev. L. B. Henn
Maidstone	300	Mirror	Ind.	500	5	J. H. Mayall
Manor	220	Advocate	Con.	650	5	W. H. G. Honneyman
Maple Creek	1,000	News	Ind.	925	7	W. J. Redmond
Maryfield	437	News	Ind.	970	..	T. S. Harris
Melfort	1,746	Moon	Ind.	1400	7	A. R. Babington
Melfort	1,746	Journal	Con.	1170	7	S. C. Lancaster
Melville	3,000	Canadian	Ind.	750	6	Ed. Readstone
Melville	3,000	Advance	.....	1500	7	.....
Meyronne	355	Independent	Ind.	375	..	R. E. Johnson
Milden	300	Standard	Ind.	250	6	A. E. Gant
Milestone	500	Mail	Ind.	500	6	.....
Moosomin	1,500	World-Spectator	Ind.	2017	7	H. E. Stuart
Morse	600	News	Ind.	604	6	Geo. Armstrong
Mossbank	400	Lake Johnston Star	Ind.	500	7	H. Tilston Jones

Publication Office	Population	Name of Paper	Politics	Circulation	No. of Columns	Publisher
Muenster	100	St. Peter's Bote	Ind.	1750	6	Benedictine Fathers
Muenster	100	Prairie Messenger	Ind.	2160	6	Benedictine Fathers
Naicam	300	Progress	Ind.	400	5	Leo Hamm
Nipawin	500	Herald	Ind.	400	6	E. W. Schell
Nokomis	650	Times and Lockwood News	Ind.	750	6	G. Humphrey
Norquay	300	North Star	.....	500	6	H. J. Darraeh
North Battleford	5,000	Optimist	Ind.	2500	7	H. G. Sheldrake
North Battleford	5,000	News	Lib.	2500	7	C. R. McIntosh
Ogema	500	Times	Ind.	525	6	H. W. Smith
Outlook	700	Outlook	Ind.	1200	6	J. J. White
Oxbow	650	Herald	Ind.	900	6	H. D. Pedlar
Pense	200	Herald	Ind.	250	6	W. G. Dey
Perdue	450	Record	Ind.	450	6	.....
Preeceville	400	Enterprise	Ind.	296	5	Geo. Brown
Prince Albert	8,000	Le Patriote	Ind.	4800	7	La Bonne Presse, Ltee.
Prince Albert	8,000	News	Lib.	1000	7	S. L. Small
Punnichy	250	Touchwood Times	Ind.	550	6	Fred W. Whiskin
Qu'Appelle	640	Progress	Ind.	850	6	.....
Radisson	430	News	Ind.	500	6	J. McGrane
Radville	1,100	South Sask. Star	Ind.	1100	5	O. D. Stitt
Regina	45,000	Der Courier	Ind.	9988	7	Western Printers Ass'n, Ltd.
Riverhurst	350	Courier	Ind.	375	6	Fred T. Hill
Rocanville	503	Record	Ind.	600	6	Jas. Quinn
Rosetown	1,500	Eagle	Ind.	1511	6	C. W. Holmes
Rosthern	1,500	News	Ind.	600	6	L. Sterzer
Rosthern	1,500	Der Bote	Ind.	1600	..	Dietrich Epp
Rouleau	700	Enterprise	Ind.	700	6	Andrew King
Saltcoats	424	Herald	Ind.	500	..	C. MacMurehy
Semans .....	.....	Gazette	Ind.	.....	6	C. J. Hawkins
Shaunavon	1,459	Standard	Ind.	1300	6	W. E. Sharp and R. M. Sanburn
Shellbrook	510	Chronicle	Ind.	575	6	E. G. Pickup
Simpson	300	Lance and Oil Journal	Ind.	300	7	W. H. Willoughby
Sintaluta	400	Times and Ft. Qu'Appelle Gazette	Ind.	630	6	R. Collett
Star City	635	Echo	Ind.	500	5	E. L. Hopkins
Stoughton	350	Times	Ind.	480	..	R. Lobb
Strasbourg	700	Mountaineer	Ind.	500	6	L. M. Small
Swift Current	4,200	Sun	Lib.	3000	7	S. R. Moore
Swift Current	4,200	Herald	Ind.	2000	6	.....
Tisdale	950	Recorder	Ind.	900	6	A. Mallinson
Tompkins	500	Progress	Ind.	400	5	P. E. Lacey
Tugaske	315	Globe	Ind.	410	6	J. Stoddart
Turtleford	450	Record	Ind.	.....	5	A. Vinge

Publication Office	Popu- lation	Name of Paper	Politi- tics	Circu- lation	No. of Columns	Publisher
Unity	800	Courier	Ind.	750	6	Mrs. J. MacDonald
Vanguard	453	Times	Ind.	.....	6	John W. Bailey
Verwood	300	Times	.....	500	..	Wm. Stephens
Verwood	300	Gazette	Ind.	.....	5	.....
Viceroy	250	News	Ind.	250	6	.....
Viscount	300	Sun	Ind.	300	5	W. T. Morphy
Wadena	500	Herald	Ind.	900	7	.....
Wakaw	600	Recorder	Ind.	725	6	B. M. Frith
Wapella	500	Post	Ind.	550	6	E. S. Zingg
Watrous	1,176	Signal	Ind.	750	6	E. Garret
Watson	400	Witness	.....	600	5	G. H. Cameron
Welwyn	100	Herald	.....	.....	..	Part of Moosomin World Spectator
Weyburn	4,300	Review	Ind.	1432	7	T. H. B. McCullough
Weyburn	4,300	Herald	Ind.	.....	7	Herald Ptg. Co.
Whitewood	600	Herald	Ind.	625	6	John Scott
Wilkie	1,100	Press	Ind.	720	7	Carter & Wilson
Windthorst	250	Independent	.....	490	..	E. H. Battely
Wolseley	1,000	News	Ind.	1000	7	T. E. Scriver
Wynyard	1,004	Advance	N-P.	955	6	P. Johannsson
Yellow Grass	600	Herald	Ind.	425	6	A. V. Holtby
Yorkton	5,323	Enterprise	Ind.	3464	7	S. N. Wynn
Young	500	Journal	Ind.	503	..	W.C. Needham
Zealandia	250	News	Ind.	387	..	A. S. Poole

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- Hanley, Saskatoon J.D.**
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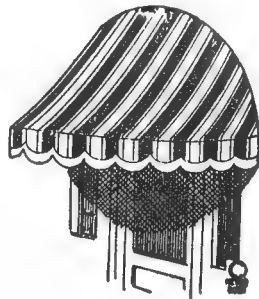
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Council of the Bishop—Rt. Rev. Msgr. H. Desmarais, P.A., V.G.; Rev. Msgr. J. B. C. Bourdel, P.D.; Rev. P. J. Nicolet; Rev. A. L. Pierre; Rev. A. L. Lebel; Rev. T. Przybylek.

Council of Vigilance—Rev. Fr. G. Bruck, O.M.I.; Rev. E. Pascal, O.M.I.; Rev. J. B. Jullion.

Consilium Administrationis—Rt. Rev. Msgr. H. Desmarais, P.A., V.G.; Rev. A. L. Lebel. *Board of Parish Priests Consultors*—Rev. F. X. Barbier; Rev. P. Myre; Rev. B. Schweers, O.M.I.; Rev. J. B. Jullion; Rev. C. Moillier.

Juria pro Causis Matrimonialibus—Rt. Rev. Msgr. H. Desmarais, P.A., V.G., *Judge*; Rev. R. Duprat, O.P., *Defensor vinculi*; L. A. Olivier, *Notarius*.

Judices Synodales—Rev. Msgr. J. B. C. Bourdel, P.D.; Rev. G. Bruck, O. M. I.; Rev. J. M. Drapeau, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.

Censor librorum—Rev. J. B. Schultz, O.M.I.

Supervisor of the Schools—Rev. O. Allard, O.M.I.

Examiners of the Clergy—Rev. F. Morin; Rev. A. Louison; Rev. A. Leconte, P.S.M.; Rev. G. Carpentier.

Deans—Rev. Msgr. J. B. C. Bourdel, P.D.; Rev. P. J. Nicolet; Rev. F. O. Morin; Rev. A. L. Lebel; Rev. J. Lebris, O.M.I.; Rev. W. Brabender.

Missionary Colonisation—Rev. Deo. Bilodeau.

Director of the Propagation of the Faith—Rt. Rev. Msgr. H. Desmarais, P.A., V.G.

Priests' Eucharistic League—Rev. Msgr. J. B. C. Bourdel, P.D.

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Lutheran Clergy List

CANADA DISTRICT EV. LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF OHIO AND OTHER STATES

The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States began its mission work in Western Canada in the summer of 1905. At first the work was carried on from Minnesota. In November Rev. Geo. Gehrke arrived in Winnipeg to take charge of the work. Soon mission work was begun in Saskatchewan and Alberta. When the work was organized into a separate district in September, 1908, there were sixteen ministers. Rev. Gehrke was the first president and acted in that capacity till his death in December 1915. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Fritz, whose successor, Rev. L. F. Tank, held the office till his death in March, 1924, when Rev. E. G. Hertz succeeded to the office. Since May 1, 1930, Rev. J. Fritz is again President of the District.

From the beginning, the synod carried on a very active mission work and was successful in establishing many new fields, especially during the years when immigrants from continental Europe came into the country freely. At the present time, there are 58 ministers in the three prairie provinces with one in Ontario and two in British Columbia. There are more than 163 congregations and missions with a total membership of 22,000 souls.

In 1910 the movement began to erect an educational institution. Melville was chosen as a suitable place. A building was erected in 1913 and work began on January 5th, 1914, with 32 students. The institution was moved to Regina in 1926 where a new building had been erected which with the site is valued at \$150,000.00. To this the Synod in the United States, contributed \$120,000.00. There are at present eight professors and instructors connected with Luther College, and it has an enrollment of 185 students. The prospects for further growth are bright. Luther College now is the largest Lutheran school in Canada. The buildings vacated at Melville were soon to be used as a home for orphans and old people. As far as we know, this is the only Lutheran institution of its kind in Canada.

For its mission work, the synod spends, annually, about \$25,000.00 and has lent to its congregations \$70,000.00 for erecting churches. The annual turnover of Luther College approximates \$80,000.00 of its revenues, the synod furnishes \$12,200.00. The synod also contributes \$3,000.00 toward the maintenance of the Old Folks and Childrens Home in Melville.

OFFICERS OF CANADA DISTRICT

President: Rev. J. Fritz, 1948 Ottawa Street, Regina, Sask.
 Vice-President: Rev. H. Kroeger, 1875 Ottawa Street, Regina, Sask.
 Secretary: Rev. G. Spohr, Waldersee, Man.
 Treasurer: Rev. J. Leinweber, 1753 York St., Regina, Sask.
 Statistician: Rev. A. Krempin, Woodley, Sask.
 Archivist: Prof. L. Pflueger, 4986 Dewdney Avenue, Regina, Sask.
 Mission Committee: Pres. J. Fritz, ex-officio chairman.
 Pastors: Prof. H. Schmidt, Aug. Scheffler, H. Honebein, Chr. Mohr; Laymen: A. Wilke, Ph. Barber.

Beneficiary Board: Pastors: H. Meyer, J. Leinweber, John Kroeger; Laymen: W. Wirth, J. Pfeifer.
 Board of Management: Pastors: J. Fritz, Aug. Scheffler, E. Schmok; Laymen: J. Propp, W. Wirth.
 Luther College Board: Pastors: J. Fritz, J. Leinweber, P. Kohlmeier; Laymen: H. Heil, J. Kullmann.
 Board of St. Paul's Old Folks' Home, Melville Sask.: Pastors: H. Kroeger, H. Honebein, Chr. Kohlmeier; Laymen: J. Karius, J. Assmann, J. Pfeifer, G. Weber.
 Visitors: W. Doering, A. Fricke, H. Hartmann, O. Becker.

LIST OF PASTORS

R. Arnsdorf, Calgary, Alta.
 W. Battermann, Radisson, Sask.
 O. Becker, Neche, N.D., U.S.A.
 H. Bietsch, Hanna, Alta.
 G. Daechsel, Sen., Mazenod, Sask.
 A. F. G. Daechsel, Schuler, Alta.
 O. J. Daechsel, Lanigan, Sask.
 A. Doering, Eaton, Sask.
 L. Doering, Leader, Sask.
 A. Fricke, Yellow Grass, Sask.
 J. Fritz, 1948 Ottawa Street, Regina, Sask.
 H. Giese, 422 Tweed Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
 P. Hack, 671 Williams Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
 L. Hartmann, Yorkton, Sask.

J. Heber, Jr., Earl Grey, Sask.
 A. Heidmann, Runnymede, Sask.
 R. Hintz, Brandon, Man.
 K. Hoever, Herbert, Sask.
 H. Holfeld, Calgary, Alta.
 H. Honebein, Neudorf, Sask.
 M. Huelsemann, Lipton, Sask.
 R. Hugst, Verwood, Sask.
 J. Judt, Kipling, Sask.
 Ch. Kohlmeier, Janson, Sask.
 P. Kohlmeier, 934 Magnus, Winnipeg, Man.
 J. Kolberg, Brunkild, Man.
 A. Krempin, Woodley, Sask.
 J. Kroeger, Lemberg, Sask.

- H. Kroeger, 1875 Ottawa, Regina, Sask.
 W. Kupfer, Moose Jaw, Sask.
 J. Leinweber, 1753 York St., Regina, Sask.
 O. Lindkugel, Laporte, Sask.
 S. Manz, Stettler, Alta.
 H. Meyer, Melville, Sask.
 C. Mohr, 821 Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
 P. Mohr, Weyburn, Sask.
 W. Mohr, 81, Boswells, Sask.
 Prof. L. Pflueger, 4936 Dewdney, Regina, Sask.
 C. Pohlmann, Calgary, Alta.
 A. Propp, Rabbit Lake, Sask.
 H. Prieb, Morris, Man.
 H. Sandermann, Rosthern, Sask.
 Aug. H. Scheffler, 238 8th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
 Arthur Scheffler, Moosehorn, Man.
 K. Schettler, Stoughton, Sask.
 E. Schiewe, 487 College, Winnipeg, Man.
 A. Schira, Irvine, Alta.
 Prof. H. Schmidt, 4028 Dewdney, Regina Sask.
 H. Schmidt, Gull Lake, Sask.
 K. Schmidt, Strassbourg, Sask.
 E. Schmok, 487 McMillan St., Winnipeg, Man.
 Prof. R. Schneider, Luther College, Regina, Sask.
 G. Schwindt, Flowing Wells, Sask.
 G. Senft, Rhein, Sask.
 G. Spohr, Waldersee, Man.
 G. Stamm, Duval, Sask.
 R. Stelzer, Lang, Sask.
 R. Voelpel, Forestburg, Alta.
 M. Voss, Whitemouth, Man.
 D. Waschenfelder, Burstall, Alta.
 G. Weiss, Biggar, Sask.
 W. Willing, Castor, Alta.
 R. Wulff, Melville, Sask.

Missionaries in India

- H. Mayer, Gulerpet, Madras, President.
 G. Schaefer, Venkatagiri, Madras, President.

Presbyterian

OFFICERS OF THE SYNOD OF SASKATCHEWAN FOR THE YEAR 1929-1930

Moderator—Rev. W. A. Cameron, B.A. Weyburn
 Clerk—Rev. D. G. Cameron Swift Current
 Treasurer—Mr. J. W. Walker Prince Albert
 Synodical Missionary—Rev. H. R. Horne, B.A., I.L.B. Regina

Conveners of Standing Committees

Board of Missions—Rev. W. G. Brown Saskatoon
 S.S. and Y.P.S.—Rev. G. C. Shearer Moosomin
 Budget—Rev. J. R. Graham Prince Albert
 Pension Fund—Rev. P. F. MacSween Barvas
 Church Law & Property—Hon. Mr. Justice Knowles Moose Jaw
 Colleges & Students—Rev. D. K. Perrie North Battleford
 Church Life and Work—Rev. A. Ross Swift Current
 Finance—Rev. J. Greer Briercrest
 Statistics—The Clerk.
 Representatives on Assembly Committee to Strike Standing
 Committees—Rev. S. Farley Regina
 Arrangements for Next Synod—Rev. W. A. Cameron Weyburn
 Business Committee—The Clerk.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

In St. Andrew's Church, Saskatoon, on the first Tuesday of November, 1930, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Salvation Army

Headquarters for Southern Saskatchewan Division—2218 Rose Street.
'Phone 23867.

Brigadier and Mrs. George Smith—Divisional Commanders.

Finance Department—2336 Montague Street. Adjutant George Jones in charge.

Envoy James Smith, Assistant.

Citadel Corps, 1738 Broad Street. Commanding Officers—Adjutant Jessie Reader, Ensign Isa MacDowell. 2054 St. John Street. 'Phone 22040.

Corps Sergeant-Major—Geo. Fulton. Corps Treasurer—Geo. Hobson. Corps Secretary—William Winter. Quartermaster—Fred. W. Mayo. Home League Secretary—Mrs. Parker.

Citadel Band—Bandmaster, Wm. Stevenson. Deputy, W. Gascoigne.

Citadel Songsters—Conductor Walter Payne.

Young People's Branch—Sergeant-Major Mrs. Hobson.

Boys' Band—Envoy W. Gascoigne.

Directory Instructor—Ensign McDowell.

Corps-Cadet Guardian—Ensign McDowell.

Sunday School Directory Classes—10 A.M. Sunday School—2 P.M.

Sunday Services—11 A.M., 3 P.M., 7 P.M. Week-night Services—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P.M.

North Side Corps—Citadel and residence, 1279 Retallack Street. Commanding Officer—Captain and Mrs. Chas. Watt.

Sergeant-Major W. Davies. Secretary, B. B. Varty.

Men's Social Work—1718-22 Osler Street. Officer in charge—Ensign W. Philps.

Women's Social Work—Rescue Home, 3302 Dewdney Avenue. Matron-Staff—Captain McAulay, Assistant-Adjutant Hanson.

Head Nurse—Ensign Burnard.

Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese

Bishop: RT. REV. BASIL VLADIMIR LADYKA, O.S.B.M., D.D.

Born Aug. 2, 1884; ordained Aug. 2, 1912; constitular Bishop of Abydo, July 14, 1929.—Bishop Ordinary for the Ukrainians in Canada. Res.: 612 Flora Ave., Winnipeg.

Vicar General for Eastern Canada: Very Rev. M. Gregorijchuk. Res.: 2388 Iberville St., Montreal.

Secretary: Rev. John A. Holowka. Res.: 612 Flora Ave.

Apostleship of Prayer: Rev. S. Diakowitch, O.S.B.M.

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REGINA, SASK.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters of the ForceOttawa, Ont.
 CommissionerCortlandt Starnes
 Assistant CommissionerA. W. Duffus
 Superintendents:
 Director of C.I.B.R. Y. Douglas
 Quartermaster and Supply
 OfficerA. J. Cawdron
 InspectorsR. Foster
 M. H. Vernon
 E. C. P. Salt

Depot Division at Regina

Assistant CommissionerG. S. Worsley
 InspectorsT. H. Irvine and W. A. Cunning

SurgeonT. A. Morrison, M.D.
 Assistant Veterinary Sur-
 geonJ. E. Littlehales, V.S.

Northern Sask. District, Prince Albert

SuperintendentT. C. Goldsmith
 InspectorsG. C. P. Montizambert
 J. Kelly

Southern Sask. District, Regina

SuperintendentJ. W. Spalding
 InspectorsR. R. Tait
 T. B. Caulkin
 C. E. Wilcox
 A. S. Cooper
 R. E. Mercer

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 12

Headquarters — Regina, Sask.

Offices: The Armoury—Exhibition Grounds
 District Officer Commanding—Brigadier (Hon. Brig-Gen.)
 John Munro Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

GENERAL STAFF

General Staff Officer—Major A. H. W. Landon,
 O.B.E., M.C. (R.C.R.).

Attached to General Staff

District Military Intelligence Officer and Dis-
 trict Weapon Training Officer—Lieut.-Col.
 W. F. Gilson, D.S.O., (P.P.C.L.I.).
 District Signal Officer—Captain F. N. Ovens,
 R.C.S.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—
 Lieut.-Col. F. B. Ware, D.S.O., V.D.,
 (P.P.C.L.I.).

SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS

District Engineer Officer—Captain W. H. Blake,
 M.C., R.C.E.
 District Supply and Transport Officer—Major
 I. C. Ellard, R.C.A.S.C.
 District Medical Officer—Lieut.-Col. H. L.
 Jackes, V.D., C.A.M.C.
 Acting District Ordnance Officer—Lieut. A.
 Buckingham, R.C.O.C.
 District Paymaster—Captain B. J. W. Spink,
 O.B.E., R.C.A.P.C.
 District Cadet Officer—Captain J. N. Edgar,
 M.C., (P.P.C.L.I.).

HEADQUARTERS OF NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA UNITS IN REGINA

CAVALRY

7th Mounted Brigade—Commanding Officer,
 Colonel A. C. Garner, D.S.O., V.D.

ARTILLERY

10th Field Brigade, C.A.—Commanding Officer,
 Lieut.-Col. L. S. Sifton.
 10th (Reserve) Field Brigade, C.A.—Command-
 ing Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gregory.
 18th Field Battery, C.A.—Commanding Officer,
 Major W. D. Williams, M.C.

ENGINEERS

12th District Engineers—Commanding Officer,
 Lieut. Col. R. H. Murray.
 14th Field Company, C.E.—Commanding Officer,
 Captain T. G. Tyrer.

SIGNALS

12th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S.—Command-
 ing Officer, Lieut.-Col. S. R. Parker, M.C.
 No. 12 Company—Captain T. P. Lumb, M.M.

INFANTRY

- 19th Infantry Brigade—Commanding Officer,
Lieut.-Col. A. H. D. Sharpe, M.C.
21st Infantry Brigade—Commanding Officer,
Colonel J. A. Cross, D.S.O.
1st (28th C.E.F.) Battalion, The Regina Rifle
Regiment—Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col.
A. G. Styles, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C.

MACHINE GUNS

- 12th Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps—
Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Mat-
thews, M.C.
No. 1 Company—Major A. J. Hosie.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

- 12th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.—Commanding
Officer, Lieut.-Col. F. J. James, V.D.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

- No. 12 Casualty Clearing Station—Commanding
Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Wickware,
C.A.M.C.
No. 32 Field Ambulance—Commanding Officer,
Major E. A. McCusker, M.C., C.A.M.C.

ORDNANCE CORPS

- No. 12 Detachment, Canadian Ordnance Corps—
Lieut. R. L. Morton.

ARMY DENTAL CORPS

- No. 12 Detachment—Commanding Officer, Major
L. D. Steele, C.A.D.C.

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CAN SASKATCHEWAN WIN?

July
25th
to



August
6th,
1932

THE WORLD'S GRAIN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE
WILL BE HELD IN REGINA IN 1932.

Large Prizes Are Offered

Exhibits will come from all over the world.
The first prize in wheat is \$2,500.00.

Can Saskatchewan Win It?

Farmers are asking many questions on the growing of exhibits and the following questions and answers bring out the information required:

1. *Should registered seed be used?*

Registered seed or seed closely traceable to registered is to be preferred because impure or mixed seed produces a sample with differing types of grain resulting in lack of uniformity.

2. *Should more than one field be sown?*

It is advisable. Saskatchewan grows good grain every year. Sometimes light seeding produces the best grain and sometimes heavy, depending on the rainfall and climatic conditions. These cannot be foretold, therefore, it is advisable to sow plots or fields at different rates to the acre, and then use the grain from the field which produces the best.

3. *What kind of land should be used?*

Land that will not produce any volunteer grain to contaminate the crop. Breaking and summerfallow are best. Use both if possible.

4. *In what year does the exhibit have to be grown?*

Grain grown in any year may be exhibited. The last year for growing an exhibit is 1931.

5. *What is the size of the exhibits for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference?*

Write the Field Crops Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, for a copy of the prize list and other information required.

SASKATCHEWAN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HON. W. C. BUCKLE
Minister.

F. H. AULD
Deputy Minister.

REGINA

The Convention City --

THE First Toast; the time, nine o'clock in the morning of the Twenty-third day of August in the Year 1882; the dazzling sun and the liquid notes of unseen meadowlarks add to the glory of the summer morning, while the fragrance of wild roses, golden rod and flax perfumes the air.

The prairie sky "strewn with soft white pillows, tier on tier," canopies the scene; the long grass shakes in the sun for leagues on either hand, broken only by serpentine buffalo trails and paths where the Redman roams at will; and—by shining rails of steel, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Here stands the first Iron Horse, rival of the buffalo.

And here the pioneers, "the Gentlemen Adventurers of the Prairies"—those who came before.

And the Indian brave, with squaw and papoose, dog and pony—in silent contemplation—the first inhabitant of the plains; "Pile-of-Bones" marked by a great one-shaped mass of buffalo bones.

Judge Johnson of Montreal proposes the toast of the infant city, and christens it with the name suggested by Princess Louise in a moment of prophetic imagination: "Regina"—Queen City of the Plains.

Since that historic year of 1882 when a small but picturesque city of tents was established about a mile west of the present site of the city, the story of Regina has been one to fascinate. If the pioneers of eighty-two had "dip't into the future and beheld the wonder that would be"—the transforming of the wilderness and the solitary places into a land where millions will carve out their destinies, what a recompense would have been theirs for hardships endured.

Regina, First Lady of the Land, Capital of Saskatchewan, the province with the long sonorous Indian name, and with an area larger than all the provinces together of any European country, except Russia; on its achievements the glamor of romance has been generously shed. Upon the bald prairie trod, within the memory of living men, by the buffalo and inhabited only by the Indian, a city has been reared, a city of vast potential opportunity, but a city whose colorful history reminds us that "'tis not the Present only, the Past is also stored in thee."

Imagine the panorama spread before its founders when they reached the end of the steel in 1882—a counterpart of the Covered Wagon, scenes of the moving picture, horsemen with a "six gun" swinging at the hip, the Indian, the roving gambler, the typical settler, all filled with the sense of blazing new trails.

The years 1905 and 1909 may properly be styled the stepping-out years in Regina's history. From then until the present time the city has attained its true status. From the "corner grocery" of the pioneer days, Regina has grown into one of the largest distributing centres in the West. Thirty thousand square miles of territory look to her for their daily requirements, and her own pantry staff must be replenished also, for 62,000 inhabitants require a generous sized Cooky Jar to meet their needs, and being a hospitable hostess, provision has also to be made for her many convention guests who throng the city from time to time.

In 1903, Regina became a city, and two years later, in the now historical year of 1905, when the North West Territories were formed into the two

provinces, "Regina, District of Assiniboia," was no more, but the new Province of Saskatchewan claimed the Queen City of the Plains as its first capital city.

Here is the centre of government activities in the province: finance, education, health, agriculture, highways, justice—not a life in Saskatchewan but is touched in some way from this centre.

Although the province over which Regina reigns has a reputation of being "the bread basket of the world," yet its residents have always realized that "Man cannot live by bread alone," and their pride is not only in soaring bank clearings, sky-rocketing building records, leaving postal revenues, the growth of which has attracted the largest mercantile and monetary institutions, but in one of her chiefest assets, her 15,000 school children.

From 10 to 15,000 has Regina's school population grown; from a one-room school to colleges, normal school, collegiates, 21 public schools; from the three "R's" to oratorical contests, Governor-General's medals, university scholarships, League of Nations groups, hockey teams, poetry prizes, manual training and household science displays for the enlightenment of 150,000 visitors to the Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition.

REGINA IS NOTED AS

- (1) The centre of the world's hard wheat area. Saskatchewan produced in 1928 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. Regina is headquarters for the Saskatchewan Wheat, Dairy and Poultry Pools.
- (2) The distributing centre of the Middle West. It is served by transcontinental railway systems and numerous branch lines. It has direct contact with all the principal towns and cities, and upon the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway it will be nearer to Liverpool than any other centre of Western Canada.
- (3) The largest distributing centre of farm machinery in the world. (\$35,000,000.00 worth distributed in 1928).
- (4) A city with a model industrial and warehouse section served by a spur trackage system unequalled in Canada.
- (5) The financial and banking centre of Saskatchewan.
- (6) An aviation centre and the divisional point in the Western Canada Air Mail Service.
- (7) A tourist centre and the junction point of three main highways.
- (8) The Convention City of the Middle West.
- (9) The fastest growing city in Canada.

Scope of Municipal Service is Shown

CITY MARCHES IN VAN OF 20TH CENTURY IDEAS

REGINA: General statistics on the city of Regina indicate the magnitude of the annual business turnover and the scope of its civic services, and public works.

Regina became a city in 1903 with the barest of "city populations" and it is estimated it is far beyond the 60,000 mark today. In this short span of life it has taken to itself every modern civic improvement and has marched in the van of ideas for development of the modern 20th century metropolis.

Today, as it turns its eyes beyond the wheat belt to the mining development in the north, seeking new fields for its industrial expansion, a review of the present assets of the city of Regina is valuable.

These are some interesting figures:

GENERAL STATISTICS

Incorporated as a town 1883. As a city in 1903. Population 1903, 3,000; 1929, 62,481.

AREA OF CITY

Taxable land 5,855 acres; exempt land and water 2,553 acres.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Land \$22,818,930; improvements, \$37,116,000.

ASSESSMENT AND TAX RATES

Land 100%	\$22,818,930
Buildings 30%	11,135,000
Business Assessment	5,337,190
Income Assessment	1,082,303
	\$40,373,423

Tax rate, municipal 19.68 mills; public school 13.8 mills; provincial government 1.62 mills; collegiate 3.1 mills; library 0.8 mills. Total 39.0 mills.

IMPROVED ROADWAYS

Pavements 40.37 miles; concrete walks 58.79 miles; plank walks 78.00 miles; unpaved roads 72.00 miles.

SEWERS

87.75 miles.

WATERWORKS

Owned and operated by the city; Source of water supply, Artesian wells. Annual consumption 990 million gallons. Permanent mains 66.8 miles. Metered services 6,394; fire hydrants 576.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Owned and operated by the city. Annual output 2,215,000 K.W.H. Cost per K.W.H. sent out from plant 2.02 cents. Revenue 2.79 cents.

STREET RAILWAY

Owned and operated by the city. Passengers carried 1928, 5,563,607; car miles, 1,089,435; passengers carried 1929, 6,511,428; car miles, 1,186,161.

PUBLIC PARKS

Area of parks and playgrounds, improved, excluding school grounds, 80 acres. Improved boulevards, 41 miles.

FIRE ALARM AND POLICE PATROL

Owned and operated by the city.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Grade schools (public and separate) 21; 2 collegiates; 14,100 pupils; value of sites and buildings \$3,900,000. Also 6 commercial schools; 6 colleges and 1 normal school.

HOSPITALS

The Regina general hospital and Isolation hospital are controlled by a board of governors appointed by the city. During 1927 a wing entailing an expenditure of \$121,485 was added and a diet kitchen at \$24,000. The hospital has 305 beds, the isolation hospital has 30 beds with pathological laboratory and X-ray department under fully qualified directors. The nursing staff consists of 12 graduates and 90 nurses in training who are housed in separate residences.

The Grey Nun's hospital is under the direction of the Grey Nuns. It is a completely modern hospital having X-ray department, pathological laboratory, two operating rooms and three dressing rooms. A new wing was recently added with 36 private and 24 semi-private rooms. The hospital can accommodate 210 patients in addition to the staff. The nurses' home has been extended so that 85 nurses can be accommodated.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The work of the city department of health is carried on under the direction of the medical health officer by full time qualified inspectors and nurses in charge of the following divisions:

Communicable diseases division.

Milk and dairy inspection division.

Child hygiene division.

Meat and food inspection division.

District sanitary inspection division.

Plumbing division.

Street cleaning and refuse removal division.

Vital statistics division.

Relief division.

STATISTICS

1929 population—62,481.

During the year 1927, 400 deaths occurred in the city; of this number 167 were of non-residents, i.e., patients brought into the city from outside points for treatment. The gross death rate for 1927 was therefore 8 per 1,000 and the corrected resident death rate 4.66 per 1,000.

The birth rate was 48.6 per 1,000 and the infant mortality rate 69.95 per 1,000 births.

WATER SUPPLY

The city derives its water supply from Artesian Wells which are located some eight miles northeast of the city. The city water, while hard, is an excellent drinking water of exceptional purity, as the routine bacteriological examinations show.

MILK SUPPLY

Stringent milk regulations revised in March, 1925, are in effect and are enforced by a fully qualified inspector who is responsible for the work of dairy and milk inspection.

STREET CLEANING—REFUSE REMOVAL

Regina has for years enjoyed a nation-wide reputation as a clean city. The use of a motor-driven street sweeper and motor-driven equipment for the collection of refuse has further increased the efficiency of street cleaning and refuse removal.

INCINERATOR

Regina has now in operation one of the most modern refuse disposal plants on the continent. The incinerating plant, constructed at a cost of \$64,000.00, has a capacity of 110 tons per 24 hours, and is modern in every particular.

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"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed \$25,000,000.00.

They are at present being
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5%

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Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.

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SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

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ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

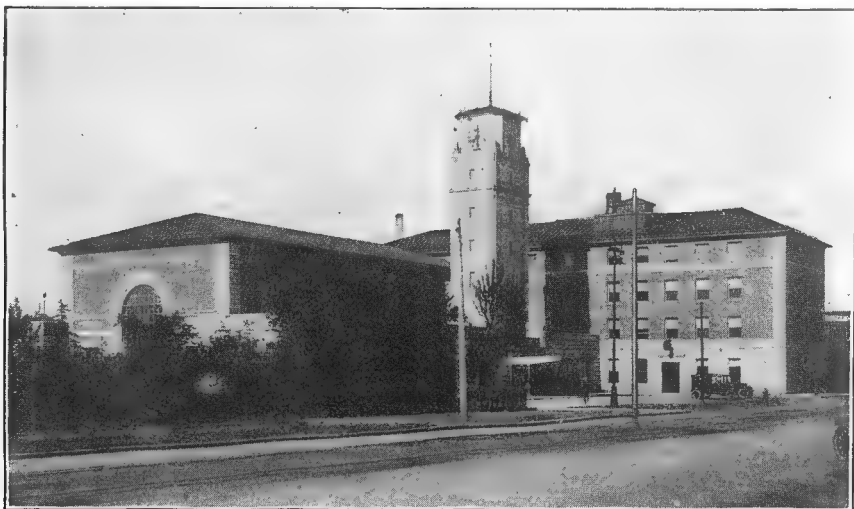
Place your Advertisement in the "1931" Issue of The Saskatchewan Year Book
For rates apply to the publisher.

MOOSE JAW--

The Mill City

THE year 1930 was ushered into the province of Saskatchewan with a tremendous problem confronting it—the disposal of its 1929 wheat crop: and for the city of Moose Jaw, the new year brought also its own special problem, that of the sale of its Electric Power and Light Plant, and the granting of a franchise for 20 years to a private company to operate the plant. It is now a matter of history that the city disposed of its plant for the sum of \$2,750,000, plus an industrial fund of \$150,000 and granted a franchise to the purchasing company to operate the utility. The Company took over the plant early in May and the three important cities in the province will thus form the centre of a very interesting experiment, which will be watched with interest, not only in the province of Saskatchewan, but all over the Dominion, and that is the results which will be secured in these cities (1) by the Government which is the owner of Saskatoon's Light and Power Plant (2) in Regina, where the city continues to own and operate its Light and Power Plant, and (3) in Moose Jaw, where private enterprise will, for the first time, own and operate a plant of considerable size in the province. As is well known the Electric Street Railway is owned and operated in Moose Jaw by private enterprise, so that Moose Jaw, the leading manufacturing centre in the province, is becoming more and more a centre where private enterprise of every kind is encouraged.

The second outstanding event for Moose Jaw in 1930 is its selection as the pivotal point on the Western Canada Air Mail Route for the mail and passenger service, which is now operated daily from Winnipeg, to Calgary via Moose Jaw, and from Moose Jaw to Edmonton. The selection of Moose Jaw as the pivotal point was based on the fact that it is the most economical division point from which to operate the service to Saskatoon and Edmonton, and also that the city owns a flying field which is considered by ex-



Canadian Pacific Railway Depot and Offices, Moose Jaw

*Moose Jaw Stock Yards*

perts to be the safest landing field in the Dominion. The field is square, about 155 acres in extent, situated on a plateau about 50 feet above the level of the C.P.R. Depot: the soil is a light loam with gravel subsoil, it has natural drainage and therefore quickly dries after the severest rain; it is exposed to the prevalent north-west winds, and thus the most heavily loaded machines can take off and land no matter what the climatic conditions may be. There are two large heated hangars, the field is artificially lighted by electric light, and a beacon light located on a tower 116 feet above the level of the fields, sends out, after dark, its friendly rays for a distance of well over 100 miles, a welcome directional sign for night fliers.

Moose Jaw is situated in the geographical centre (east and west) of the province, 390 miles by air, from either Winnipeg or Calgary, and is well known, is the most important railway centre of the province, and the chief manufacturing city. It is of particular interest to note that Moose Jaw is the terminus of the Soo Line running direct to Minneapolis (718 miles distant) St. Paul and Chicago.

It is the most British city in all the province, the 1926 census revealing the fact that over 84% of its population is of British origin and that fully 89% of its inhabitants were born within the British Empire.

The city since the close of the war has shown a steady and consistent growth, its population today being in the neighborhood of 24,000: its net taxable assessment is \$20,801,525, and since the sale of its Electric Light and Power Plant, it can boast of the fact that it has the lowest net debt of any city in the Dominion of Canada. The net debt amounts to \$1,094,544. The Taxable assessment for 1930 is \$20,801,525. The building permits for 1929 were \$1,025,474; the number of automobiles registered 2,878, and the number of radios licensed 1,317.

The city nestles in the valleys at the junction of Thunder Creek with the Moose Jaw River, at an elevation of 1,788 feet above the sea level, has a very bracing climate and its winters are tempered with the chinook breezes from the Rockies.

Moose Jaw is preeminently a city of beautiful homes and splendid parks.

MOOSE JAW

CANADA

The Industrial Live Stock and Railway Centre of Saskatchewan

MOOSE JAW is the most British City in the Province of Saskatchewan. Over 84 per cent. of its population is of British origin and over 89 per cent. born within the British Empire.

MOOSE JAW has had the greatest industrial expansion of any city in Saskatchewan for the 5-year period 1923-1927 (the last year for which detailed figures are available). The total value of its manufactured products increased from 7,267,946 to 14,870,000 or 104 per cent. increase.

The value of its manufactured products in 1927 represented 28 per cent. of the total manufactured products of the Province.

MOOSE JAW is the greatest live stock centre west of Winnipeg (with the exception of Calgary). The total live stock receipts on cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses numbering 270,961 in 1929 compared with 203,370 in 1928.

MOOSE JAW is the greatest railway centre in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway have over 60 miles of trackage, extensive repair shops and about 1,500 employees.

MOOSE JAW is the pivotal point on the Canadian Western Air Mail Route.

Full particulars regarding warehouses and factory sites, freight rates, etc., will be gladly furnished by the Commissioner, Moose Jaw Board of Trade.

WHERE THE WORLD'S BEST WHEAT GROWS

Since the day in September 1857 when Captain Palliser found the Cree Indian encampment on the banks of the River, when the Canadian Pacific reached the spot in 1882, and owing to the abundant supply of water, made it the centre for its operations in the province: when the town was created a city in 1903, until today, its beautiful location has made for it the gem of the Western Prairies.

Moose Jaw with its flour mills, its abattoirs and packing plants, its great stock yards—the centre of the cattle industry in the province: its large next sixteen storey seed cleaning and grading plant, which towers over the city from its position on south hill, and from which pure registered seed is sent to farmers not only all over the province, but the world as well: its modern creameries: its Dominion Government Interior Terminal Elevator, with a capacity of three and a half million bushels this year to be increased to five and a half million bushels: with its grain inspection point facilities for grading the ceaseless flow of grain from the boundless Western prairies farm land, make of it a hive of industry in all the products of the rich and prolific soil of the province.

In addition, Moose Jaw has foundries, planing mills, a modern brewery, large lumber yards, and a host of other industries, which go to make up of a live industrial and commercial centre.

In the immediate vicinity of Moose Jaw are located—Fire, Brick and Clay Works, which manufacture all kinds of face brick, locomotive arch brick, commercial refractory straps, etc. The fire clay deposits extend for 1,000 acres and the plant has a capacity of ten million bricks annually. Also to the south of the city are located the extensive Dunkirk and Ormiston Sodium Sulphate Plants.

Its rapid advance in manufacture is attested by the following figures culled from the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics::

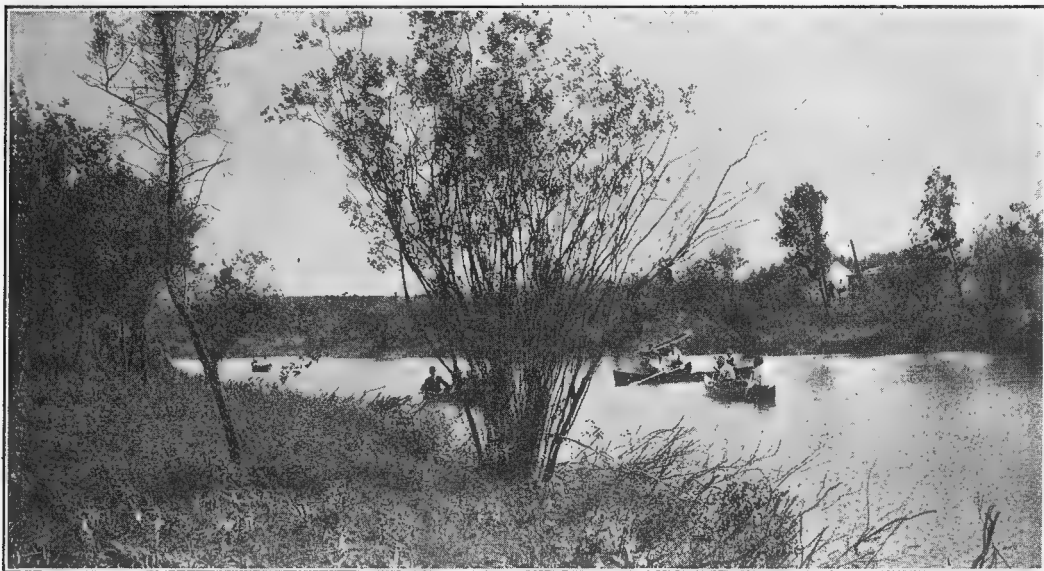
	Value of Manufactured Products		Percentage Increase
	Year 1923	Year 1927	1927 over 1923
Moose Jaw	\$ 7,267,946	\$14,870,000	104%
Regina	12,623,517	15,088,000	20%
Saskatoon	6,013,203	8,536,000	42%
Saskatchewan	34,337,811	52,180,681	52%

These figures show the outstanding importance of Moose Jaw as an industrial city.

The city possesses an abundant supply of pure spring water for domestic and industrial purposes, piped to the city from Sandy Creek Springs, located 20 miles to the west of Moose Jaw.

In the matter of education, it is a matter of pride that the first school district in the North-West Territories was established in Moose Jaw—with School District No. 1, in December, 1886, and ever since it has maintained a preeminent place in education. It has 10 public schools, two collegiates, three residential colleges, a Government Normal Training School for teachers, erected in 1929 at a cost of \$400,000—and this year there is being constructed a Technical School at a cost of \$450,000. There is also a public Library with 30,000 volumes erected in 1912 at a cost of \$90,000.

With characteristic energy, Moose Jaw's early settlers commenced the founding of religious institutions in 1883, and at the present time, there are some very fine church edifices, particularly St. Andrews United Church, which has the largest auditorium in Western Canada. The Churches are well organized and sustained and a very fine spirit of fellowship is maintained, the clergy taking a very active part in all philanthropic work.



Boating on the Moose Jaw River

Moose Jaw's Wild Animal Park, 480 acres in extent, is unique among Western cities. The park is one of nature's beauty scenes, nicely treed and with the Moose Jaw River winding through it. In the park are to be found buffalo, English fallow deer, Rock Mountain Sheep, moose, elk, bears, a number of caged animals, besides many birds.

There are two splendid golf courses, tennis courts, lawn bowling, an Aquatic Club (a beautiful wading pool for children in Crescent Park and many other forms of recreation.

Moose Jaw has two Radio Broadcasting Stations, a commercially owned and operated station "C.J.R.M." and a station "10 AB" owned and operated by the citizens.

Moose Jaw is well supplied with wholesale houses and its retail stores would do credit to a city many times its size.

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NORTH BATTLEFORD--

Saskatchewan's Fifth City

NORTH BATTLEFORD is the fifth city of Saskatchewan. It was founded in the year 1905, when the Canadian Northern Railway was extended through this part of the country. It was incorporated a village in the spring of 1906, a town later in the same year, and a city in May, 1913. North Battleford is the only city in the province north of the North Saskatchewan River. On the opposite side of the river is the old historic town of Battleford, the one time capital of the North-West Territories. Ever since its formation North Battleford has been an important divisional point on the Canadian Northern Railway, now part of the Canadian National Railways system. During the years of the great war and for two or three years thereafter, development in this young city was slow, but the city always managed to pay its obligations and continued to plan for the future, with the result that when general conditions began to improve progress in this city became rapid.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has this year entered North Battleford via the C.N.R. bridge from the southwest. A few months ago the C.P.R. acquired considerable property here, on which they are now establishing terminals. Both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. have recently had extensive construction programs authorized for north-western Saskatchewan. This construction, when completed, will add considerably to the importance of North Battleford as the transportation and distributing centre for an area that will be equal in size to the distributing area of any other centre in Western Canada.

North Battleford already has several wholesale warehouses, supplying groceries, fruit, machinery, oil, etc.; also cold storage and distributing warehouses.

There are openings in this city for commercial houses and industries of every description that are requisite to Saskatchewan. Such concerns may safely depend on an ever increasing volume of business which the certain development of north-western Saskatchewan and a portion of north-eastern Alberta will in the immediate future guarantee.

THE SASKATCHEWAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Western Canadian Company
Understanding Western Problems

AGGRESSIVE SALESMEN WANTED IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

HEAD OFFICE

REGINA, SASK.

WEYBURN--

Metropolis of Souris Valley

THE Western Gateway of International Traffic; the Metropolis of the Rich Souris River Valley; the Agricultural, Railway, Commercial, Educational and Distributing centre and the Commanding City of South-eastern Saskatchewan.

The City of Weyburn is situated in the heart of Southeastern Saskatchewan, 315 miles west of Winnipeg, 75 miles southeast of Regina and 45 miles north of the International Boundary.

The population of Weyburn is approximately 5,000. The rural population in the four surrounding municipalities is placed at 8,810. The population of Weyburn City and surrounding district is largely of British and eastern Canadian origin, and a substantial sprinkling of people of European origin.

Weyburn is the most important divisional point on the Soo line between Minneapolis and Moose Jaw. It is the Eastern terminal point for the Weyburn-Lethbridge line of the C.P.R. A branch line of the C.P.R. runs from Weyburn to Regina. A branch line of the C.N.R. operates out of Weyburn to Regina in the north, and Willow Bunch in the Southwest. The railway service gives excellent service to the various implement, grocery, gas and oil and other distributing wholesale firms operating out of Weyburn.

Weyburn is the international gateway to the Canadian west. It has been well served for many years by the Soo Line of the C.P.R., the shortest rail route from Minneapolis into Western Canada, and now the Soo Line Highway, which parallels the Soo Line Railway from the International Boundary to Corrinne, will serve the needs of motorists, and particularly the tourist traffic from the United States into Western Canada and vice versa. This gravelled highway, which will be the shortest highway route into Canada from the South, will lead through Regina to Prince Albert National Park and is linked with highways to Eastern and Western Canada. The Wey-

burn area is likewise served by hundreds of miles of first class government and municipal highways.

Weyburn is the centre of a rich farming and dairying district, nearly 2,500,000 bushels of grain being marketed in the district annually, almost a million bushels of which is marketed each year in the seven elevators at Weyburn. The steady advance in the dairying industry in this fertile area of Southern Saskatchewan is evidenced by the operation of two fully equipped creamery and cold storage plants.

The Soo Line Mills Limited, flour mills which were destroyed by fire in 1929, are being rebuilt with a daily capacity of 150 barrels. Its products are shipped to every province in Canada and the Orient.

The Weyburn Bottling Works distributes its products throughout southeastern Saskatchewan.

The Weyburn Sash and Door Factory handles wholesale orders from the entire Weyburn area.

Weyburn is the only city in Saskatchewan that has a head office of a dominion chartered bank organized locally with thirty branches throughout Southern Saskatchewan. Branches of the Royal Bank, Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are also located here.

A new brewery, which is being erected at a total cost of approximately \$150,000.00 will be completed and ready for operation by midsummer of 1930.

There are seven Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic church, over a dozen fraternal organizations and three service clubs in this city. There is also a very fine community rest room.

For educational purposes this city



Scenes taken at the City of Weyburn and District.

is equipped with three first class public schools, a collegiate institute and a business college, enabling the students to receive an education under the supervision of a competent staff of principals and teachers.

Weyburn has an aerial landing field where many 'planes land.

The largest individual building in the Province of Saskatchewan is located at Weyburn. This is the Weyburn Mental Hospital which was erected by the Saskatchewan Government at a total cost of several millions of dollars. Surgical and medical cases from a wide territory are cared for at the Weyburn General Hospital which has 50 beds and a nursing staff of 16.

The International Harvester Company of Canada district sales and collection offices, with large staffs, are located in this city. District distributing offices are also located here for the Massey-Harris Company of Canada, and the Cockshutt Plow Company of Canada. The John Deere Plow Company is erecting a \$60,000.00 distributing warehouse

at Weyburn which will be completed by July 15th, 1930.

The head office of the Canadian Investment Company, lumber and builders' supply dealers, is located in this city. This company has sixteen branches throughout the Weyburn area.

Among the businesses well established in Weyburn are two departmental stores, including McKinnons' Limited, the largest departmental store in South-eastern Saskatchewan; 5 hardware stores, 9 grocery stores, 5 butcher shops, 3 hotels, 7 restaurants, 3 gents' furnishing stores, 2 ladies' wear stores, 3 drug stores, 1 novelty store, 2 exclusive shoe stores, 5 garages, 4 implement warehouses, 6 automobile agencies, 2 confectioneries, 2 chain stores.

The annual Weyburn fair, held under the auspices of the Weyburn Agricultural Society, is the greatest Class B fair held in Saskatchewan, with an average yearly attendance of 25,000 people.

This city is well supplied with federal government, provincial government and local public buildings. The new court house has recently been completed, this

WEYBURN

Pivotal Railway Centre of Southern Saskatchewan

Gateway of International Traffic by Rail and Road Between the U.S.A. and Western Canada

Agricultural, Commercial, Railway, Educational and Distributing Centre
For A Wide Territory.

Centre of the Rich Souris Valley District

Abundant Water — Lower Power Rates — Many Advantages

For Full Information Write to

The Secretary, Board of Trade, Weyburn, Sask.

city being the centre of the Weyburn Judicial District.

Weyburn has an abundant supply of water from artesian wells which is rated the best in the west, and unexcelled fire fighting equipment for a city of its size.

The Weyburn Beaver Hockey Club has won the 1929-1930 championship of the Big Six League. Insofar as hockey is concerned Weyburn has been well represented, having won the Provincial Championship in 1926-27 season and in the playoffs several times for championship honors. The local curling and skating rink is one of the best equipped in Southern Saskatchewan. Curling, skating and hockey enthusiasts are very fortunate in these lines of sport.

Weyburn is the largest city and best distributing point in Southern Saskatchewan.

Send a copy of The Saskatchewan Year Book to your friends living outside of the province. They will enjoy it.

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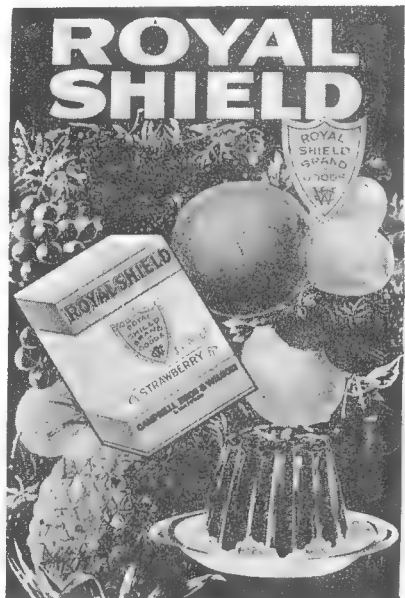
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ROYAL SHIELD BRAND!



CAMPBELL, WILSON & STRATHDEE LIMITED

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Affiliated Houses in

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY
RED DEER GRAND PRAIRIE
EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

Established Winnipeg 1882

SWIFT CURRENT--

Distributing Centre for Southern Saskatchewan

AN ODE TO SWIFT CURRENT

"Not with the lagging growth of leaden years,
Thy present fair proportions were attained;
Not through the weary waste of hopes and fears,
And bitter struggle patiently maintained;
But as some wondrous flower cleaves the soil
In one short day its beauty to unfold—
Some potent product of a Great Magician's rod,
Perfection born of virgin soil."

SWIFT CURRENT and Saskatchewan, historically speaking, are synonymous terms. The origin of the names are as follows—To quote history:

"The name "Saskatchewan" is a corruption of a Cree Indian expression signifying "swift current" or "rapid water." It was originally applied by the natives to any river having such peculiarities, but soon became restricted by the whites to one great river of the fertile belt. The name was later given to one of the territorial divisions and finally adopted by the province."

We do not believe we are ascending to the indulgence of hypothetical illusions, undue pride or vanity, too visionary or imaginative if we attach significance to this historical incident as a foreordination of our future. The Great Designer who reared the mighty mountain peaks of the Rockies and sent the great Saskatchewan Rivers coursing down through an inland empire, cleaving the Great Plains and its Northern woodlands to beautify its landscape and give sustenance to a primitive animal kingdom, could in His wisdom inspire a dreaming native with the thought of a suitable and significant name.

The great province having adopted our fair name, it is not presumptuous to say that Swift Current, at present a budding city, in the years to come will be numbered among Saskatchewan's great cities.

Measured by decades we are not as yet far removed from our beginning, and we still have with us a few of those who originally and in turn held sway over the plains—the Indians, the half-breeds, the cow-boys, the large ranchers; but superseding these several classes we come to our background.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LAND RUSH

The dawn of this historic movement from all parts of the world to this district may be said to begin about the year 1903, and when the curtain was lifted on the morn of the Twentieth Century the stage presented the drama: The Homestead Rush.

A competent American observer has pronounced this pioneer movement in Western Canada to be "the greatest rush for farm lands in the world's history." Indeed, it is superfluous to borrow expressions, for our own history is replete with facts which stands out in bold relief upon the pages of Canadian history as the greatest single development in the economic history of the Dominion. Our people thus melted together in this crucible caldron



View of Swift Current

became the true type which the poet visioned when he was inspired to write the poem: "Where the West Begins"—a people virile, sociable, friendly, congenial, intelligent and tolerant. Agriculture is now our basic industry and founded upon such a safe and sure foundation we are building with confidence—OUR CITY.

Swift Current—once the watering place of the Monarchs of the Plains—the trails still visible like deep wrinkles on the face of mother earth—then the earthly happy hunting grounds of the brown-skin—then the stamping grounds of the rancher's herds, the camping grounds of cow-boys, the outpost of the traders, the headquarters during Rebellion, the ranchers' Goshen, the settlers' Mecca—now a metropolis in the making—a city of 5,500 and ever increasing—the distribution centre of Southwestern Saskatchewan.

A network of railways, highways and airways supersede the cowpaths of two score years ago. Since we are comparatively in our infancy as far as



Swift Current was awarded first prize at the World's Grain Show, Denver, Colorado.

industrial development is concerned, we have not reached our limitations, and better times and conditions are yet in store for us. At this writing, several railways and highways are contemplated. Such branch lines, connections and extensions will ultimately connect us with every part of Southwestern Saskatchewan of which Swift Current is now, and will be, the Service Centre and distributing point, which will comprise, as at present, 23,973 farms, 95,260 rural population, 29,539 urban population, 124,799 total population, 702 townships, 25,272 square miles, 173 hamlets, villages and towns including the city of Swift Current.

Already Swift Current has many large wholesale and distributing houses as well as manufacturers of natural products, foremost of which are Swift Current Milling Co., doing a large domestic, as well as export, business; Van-Kel Cleansers, Ltd., millers, manufacturers and shippers of volcanic ash, silicas and its many by-products, one of the few of its kind in America; Mac-

William and Burden, contractors and sash and door manufacturers; Swift Current Tannery, etc.

Swift Current is also an important retail centre for the distributing district it serves, and some of its retail and departmental establishments are among the largest of its kind in Western Canada.

Swift Current is a modern city of homes, parks, boulevards and has a fine cenotaph. Waterworks, municipally owned power plant, unlimited water supply, fully equipped fire department, public buildings, such as court house, land titles office, new post office and customs office. It has fine churches, schools, high school, collegiate, commercial college, noted musical talent, teachers, organisations, efficient city administration, active Board of Trade, and Service Clubs, clubs and fraternal organizations, most of them owning their own buildings. Sport and amusement centre, and fast developing into a convention city for farmers, industrial, fraternal and political organisations. In short we have every facility for the well-being of a modern civilisation.

While we are in our infancy as regards industrial development it is noteworthy among our latest acquisitions are the Alberta Wood Preserving Co. Ltd., who acquired 80 acres of land from the city and are now in the course of building one of the largest plants of its kind in Western Canada. The John Deer Plow Co. of Sask., Ltd., are building a \$100,000 plant. Many of the well-known implement companies are already established, some of them with even larger investments. The Massey Harris Co. Ltd., were the pioneers with an up-to-date distributing plant and is known to do the largest business of any of their houses in the West. The Cockshutt Plow Co. of Sask. Ltd., are in the field and made a good start acquiring sufficient property for future extension. The International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd. established its largest plant in the West here and represents an investment well over the \$200,000 mark. This is as it should be when one takes facts and figures into consideration. Of the three prairie provinces Saskatchewan sells more farm implements than any other two put together, and Southwestern Saskatchewan is pre-eminently the best sales territory for implements in Saskatchewan. The same applies to combines: Saskatchewan sold more than the other two provinces, and Southwestern Saskatchewan sold more than all the rest of the province combined.

Opportunities here offer promising returns on capital investment. The city still has many spur track properties as well as cheap acreage reserved for industrial expansion of our city, and the city or Board of Trade will be pleased to give further information or assist prospective investors.

Our agricultural production is second to none and by a well balanced industrial production and distribution and more local consumption—a happy, prosperous and contented people, self-supporting, self-contained and reliant would be the result.

PUNTIN, O'LEARY AND COXALL

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

407—408 Darke Block

Phone 22886

Regina

YORKTON--

A Beautiful Thriving City

A BEAUTIFUL little city, situated in the park-like district loosely termed North Eastern Saskatchewan, a city of beautiful homes and friendly people, of outstanding educational advantages, and thriving commercial institutions. Although it is the youngest in point of time of Saskatchewan's cities, it is by no means its smallest in point of population.

Yorkton dates its development back to the pioneering days of 1883. It was founded by the York Farmers Colonization Company Limited, an organization of far seeing Toronto citizens who placed on the farms around Yorkton, a number of sturdy Scotch farmers, who, and whose descendants have, formed the backbone of the settlement since those days. The original townsite of Yorkton was on the little Whitesand creek, three and a half miles North East of the present location. Here were constructed and operated, a stopping-house and store combined, two other general stores, a Dominion Land Office, and a stone flour mill built on the banks of the Whitesand, and of course, the necessary residences to house the dwellers in the little hamlet. Nine years later, the Manitoba and North Western Railway, now operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived at the present townsite of Yorkton, whereupon the old town was moved bodily to the Railway of which Yorkton remained the terminal point for some time. In 1895 Yorkton became a village, and seven years thereafter was incorporated as a town. In due course, the Grand Trunk Pacific entered Yorkton followed by the Canadian Northern Railway.

The steady growth which preceded the coming of these railways was somewhat accelerated thereafter, but Yorkton has never had to endure the adverse after effects of a boom. The growth has always been steady and substantial. As a result of this growth, the city which had long enjoyed the distinction of being the largest town in Saskatchewan, concluded to adopt the city status, and on the first day of February, 1928, a city charter was granted to Yorkton. The past history of Yorkton has been one of steady progress, and the indications of its future are of the brightest.

In the field of education, Yorkton is one of the outstanding points of the Province. A new school was erected last year to replace one which had become out of date. The city now boasts three splendid all modern public schools under able teachers, and has also, a splendid Collegiate Institute ably manned, and conducted in a splendid building surrounded by a city block of beautifully kept grounds. In addition, the Catholic Church Extension Society maintain a college for boys, known as St. Joseph's College, and in which there is an enrollment of around seventy-five. The building in which this Institution is housed was erected several years ago, and there is in connection with it, a Ruthenian Mission Orphanage and Seminary.

Yorkton is well supplied with churches both Protestant and Catholic. The United Church of Canada, the Anglican Church, the Baptist Church, German Lutheran, German Baptist, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and various other denominations of churches here. There is also a Jewish Synagogue.

In the field of retail merchandizing, Yorkton enjoys a very preferred position which brings in shoppers from many miles around. Such organizations as the Hudson's Bay Company, Safeways Limited, Greenshields West-

ern Limited, Canadian Bakeries Limited, Bryce's Bakery of Winnipeg, and other nationally known concerns are represented by institutions in Yorkton, and in addition, there are innumerable private retail enterprises, which through good times and bad in Western Canada, have been going strong. There are very few commercial failures recorded in Yorkton, and the community boasts of many merchants who have been in business for a great number of years.

Yorkton's premier position as a wholesale centre is worthy of comment, such institutions as the International Harvester Company, the Massey-Harris Company, Western Grocers, the Nash Simington, the Smith Fruit Company having been established in Yorkton for many years, and of recent years have been followed by numerous other wholesale houses and Implement Companies, the Cockshutt Plow Company, the John Deere Company, Oliver's Ltd., the Codville Company, the Texas Company, Imperial, Canadian, North Star and British American Oil Companies, and numerous others who have demonstrated their faith in Yorkton's future by the erection of substantial buildings to house their various enterprises. A planing mill and wood-working factory has been operated here for many years by Logan & Black, a local firm, and Yorkton district is served by branches of the Crescent Creamery and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries. The latter company operates a large cold storage plant in connection with its creamery business. There are two bottling works operating in Yorkton, and there are various other local industries showing a high degree of efficiency and success in the conduct of their affairs.

The social life of Yorkton and district is of a very high order. The best of feeling exists between the rural and urban sections of the community.

The city is served by Rotary and Lions in the way of service clubs, and has an outstandingly active and efficient Board of Trade which considers carefully the interest of the farming community as well as of the city, in the full realization that the two must develop hand in hand to be successful.

One of the beauty spots near Yorkton is the Elkdale Deer Park, a privately owned enterprise operated entirely at the expense of the owner, and containing many rare and beautiful animals of great interest to the community and to visitors. A very charming little lake, known as York Lake, nestles among the trees about four miles out of Yorkton. Here are a dancing pavilion, bathing beaches, water slides, bathing facilities, and numerous charming summer cottages. At a distance of about twenty-five miles is Good Spirit Lake, a larger expanse of water with beautiful shelving beaches of deep white sand, with many charming groves of trees to make it an ideal spot for picnicking or camping.

Two scenic golf courses and splendid tennis courts attract pleasure seekers during the summer, and a splendid rink recently constructed offers opportunity for skating during the winter months. This rink has in the last several years, been the scene of many thrilling hockey games in Saskatchewan's senior league.

The summer tourist finds for his use, a picturesque, well treed, convenient and clean camp, situate on high ground overlooking the city, municipally owned, and free to visitors.

There are radiating from Yorkton, many beautiful drives through charming scenery and to points of interest, such as the Beaver Hills, the Indian Reserve, the Qu'Appelle lakes, the lakes above mentioned, and numerous others.

Yorkton's future as a distributing centre seems to be assured by its highly strategic position. It is the nearest city to The Pas, the nearest city to Churchill, and the nearest Western Canadian City to Liverpool. Yorkton lies in the midst of a choice mixed farming and dairying country, well treed and well watered. It is served by four of Canada's largest banks, and is the

Judicial and Land Titles centre for the district. A handsome court house, and a splendid Land Titles Office has been erected to meet the needs of the district. It is 201 miles from Saskatoon, 124 miles from Regina, 279 miles from Winnipeg, and is the key city and trading centre of a distributing area of 25,000 square miles, of which 3,000,000 acres are under crop, giving an annual return to the farmers of over \$50,000,000.00 for field crops alone. It is the logical base of supply for the great North country opened up by construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Flin Flon Branch. Railroads leave Yorkton in six different directions, and these with their branches form a network which gives the city distributing facilities over all of the above mentioned territory. It is the junction and transfer point for both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways to Hudson's Bay and the Northern mining area.

With a history of sane development behind it, with the present enjoyment of an era of prosperity, and with prospects unexcelled, it cannot be doubted that Yorkton will march forward to its destiny as one of the outstanding cities of Western Canada.

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For rates apply to the publisher.*

PRINCE ALBERT--

The Gateway of Northern Saskatchewan

Prince Albert's location presents two apparent paradoxes behind which may be seen the reasons for its present thriving condition and the assurance of a great future.

It is the most northerly city of Saskatchewan, it is also far south, being located about 70 miles below the centre of the Province. It is also practically in the centre of the three prairie provinces, either east and west or north and south. Consequently it might well be termed the pivotal city of the prairies.

It is the marketing and distributing centre of northern Saskatchewan, and is situated in the midst of one of the finest mixed farming sections in Western Canada. It is also the gateway to a great new inland empire of mineral wealth, pulp and power resources. A number of ideal power sites are located on the Saskatchewan River, in close proximity to Prince Albert; at Mile 38-3-4 and mile 70 are sites which are capable of supplying hydro power for a large section of this province.

Situated thus as the gateway to districts producing such basic necessities the city is bound to develop and progress far beyond its present achievements. During the early years of this century, the bulk of the settlement took place in the prairie regions, with the result that the northern half of the province received scant attention; in recent years, however, the urge has been northward and in the new order of things Prince Albert is destined to play a leading part.

Yet the city not only holds out unparalleled opportunities to industry, it also offers many attractions to the people who come with the business. A more ideal situation for a city can scarcely be imagined than that possessed by Prince Albert. Nestled on the south bank of the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, it possesses an unrivalled situation of beauty while picturesque homes situated

midst tree clad eminences, further enhance its attractiveness to the home-seeker. The citizens here built up a modern city on this natural strategical site, and in building, have not destroyed any of its scenic beauty.

There is also the appeal of Canada's New Playground, Prince Albert National Park, which lies north of this city, containing 1,865 square miles of lakes, sandy beaches, waterways, and evergreen forests with its fishing, boating, swimming, and wild fruits in abundance.

The city of Prince Albert was founded in 1866 by the Rev. James Nisbet, a Presbyterian Missionary. Since then the usual struggles of a pioneer settlement have been passed, and today the city of fully 9,000 people stands secure and in unrivalled position.

To the historian this district offers many places of great interest as well as scenic beauty. The local historical society is one of the most active in locating places of historical interest throughout the area surrounding this city.

For many years the development of Saskatchewan passed Prince Albert by as it followed closely the main railway lines in the more Southerly sections of the province. The day has now come, however, when the north is rapidly coming into its own, and this city will benefit accordingly, particularly for the reason that as a distributing centre it was badly handicapped by having only the Canadian National Railway lines to operate over. This city is a divisional point of the C.N.R. with seven lines radiating in all directions. The C.P.R. is now building several lines converging on this city which is to be their base of operations for the north. It will be only a matter of a few years before Prince Albert will have at least twelve lines of railway serving its vast territory.

The reason for these numerous lines of railway must be quite obvious; due to its location in the centre of Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is bound to be a great railway centre, with millions of acres of fertile land and vast natural resources to the north surround it. It is also about half the distance from the Manitoba mining areas that Winnipeg is and is the largest city in close proximity to Churchill on the Hudson Bay. Those factors which have brought the railways' branch lines will also assist in making Prince Albert, as was predicted many years ago, the largest city in Saskatchewan. At the present time there are forty wholesale concerns located here. The farmers have a good market here with the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards, various creameries and wholesale houses as well as the local merchants.

A highway connects this city with the Prince Albert National Park 35 miles away, linking up the all-weather road

from the entrance to Waskesiu Lake, a distance of 65 miles from Prince Albert. It is anticipated that the section between this city and the Park will be made an all-weather road in the near future. The Park is the logical jumping off place for canoe trips through the vast hinterland and to the mineral areas. One can travel down stream from the Park to the Hudson Bay, through lakes and rivers amid grand scenic beauty.

In the matter of mineral exploration, the bulk of the travel by the large exploration companies is by aeroplanes, which use the lakes for bases in the summer months and the river beside this city in winter. The Airport is owned by the city and consists of a quarter section of land located N.W. 12-49-26-W2nd. It is expected that considerable improvements will be made this year.

Prince Albert National Park Will Prove Great Lure to the Automobile Tourist

**A Paradise for the Camper, Fisherman and Canoeist is Hidden Away in the
Magnificent Territory Lying North of Prince Albert—More Than 1,500
Square Miles of Glorious Woodland Now at the Service of The Public.**

A natural paradise for the camper, fisherman and canoeist, such, in brief, is the Prince Albert Park.

It is a land that until comparatively recently was practically unknown, but which, it is reasonably safe to predict, will within the next few years attract thousands of visitors.

Limitless Forests

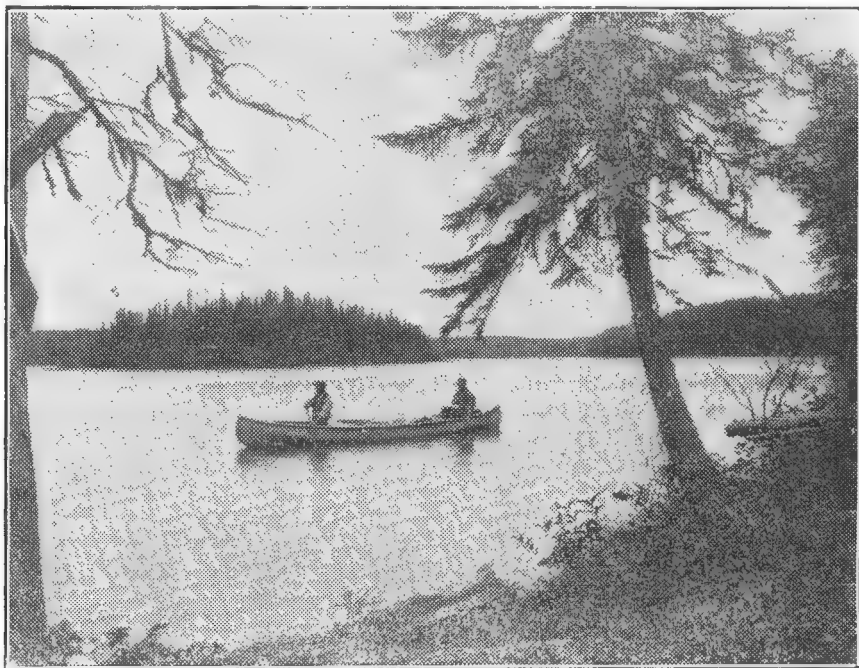
The Indian has known this vast tract of magnificent territory for many years, and his trail can be found passing in many directions; some few adventurous travelers, trappers and prospectors, have roamed through its almost limitless forests; the wild animals and feathered fowl of the air have sought sanctuary therein, but the tourist has been an unknown quantity within its confines.

Now through the vision of a few, and the ready acquiescence of those in au-

thority, more than 1,300 square miles of territory is at the service of the people.

The new park has an elevation of some 1,800 feet above sea level, and during the summer time enjoys a climate that makes it possible to live under canvas for months at a time.

Those who know Saskatchewan—the part of the province which is settled—and who think of it in terms of wide open stretches of prairie, its chief claim to fame being the fact that the golden grain grows there to better advantage



Lone Island Lake—Prince Albert National Park.

than anywhere else in the whole world, will get the surprise of their lives in Prince Albert National Park. Its beauty both of lake and forest is unsurpassable and unforgettable; its bathing facilities are unrivaled in the province, and to the lover of canoeing, it will be a delight for he can travel mile after mile through some of the most magnificent scenery to be found in the broad acres that go to make up the country of Canada.

In a foreword to a booklet dealing with the Park, the Premier of Canada uses the quotation: "I see a great land waiting for its own people to come and take possession of it," and that quotation is exceedingly apt. It is a great land, a magnificent land, a paradise of beauty, and it is waiting with sun-swept countenance for the sick and suffering, the tired business-man, the jaded housewife, waiting for one and all to come and take possession of it, to enjoy the scent of the pine; the quiet of the evening twilight, the restfulness of the forest, and the health giving properties that come from nature.

As a playground for man, it is unsurpassed. Hundreds of crystal-clear

lakes abound in the depths of the quiet forest, some mere rock basins of small extent, others great bodies of fresh water many miles in area. Innumerable rivers and streams connect the lakes, making a continuous waterway for hundreds of miles. White sand beaches edge the lakes, while spruce, pine and birch trees grow practically into the water.

From Prince Albert to Lake Waskesiu, where the ceremony of opening the playground to the public of Canada was performed by Canada's Prime Minister, is seventy miles. A magnificent highway is being built by the Dominion Government. At the present time, the route to Lake Waskesiu includes some miles of winding trail, with hair-pin bends galore, and it is a severe test of an auto driver's ability. Almost every fifty or one hundred yards is a bend in the road, and it is a constant strain on the driver's nerves. At the same time, to those who are driving for pleasure, the run is a delight from one end to another.

The New Highway

Originally, it was an Indian trail and it follows the line of least resistance, ob-

structions having been avoided wherever possible. Thus, instead of travelling in a northerly and slightly westerly direction to his destination at Lake Waskesiu, as the crow would fly, the tourist finds his car headed sometimes to the east, and sometimes to the west, as he winds in and out through the woods. The new Government highway will follow a much more direct route, lessening the distance considerably, but it will lose something of the picturesque beauty possessed by the old Indian trail. Now the traveller passes through narrow spaces where the trees almost meet above his head. Peeps are obtained at lakes, large and small, and at winding streams that meander through the forest, giving him a vision of streaks of silver set amongst emerald green grass with tall spruce, pine and birch trees, providing shade from the sun's rays.

The road is narrow, and it is quite a task for cars to pass, but all that will be altered by the Federal highway, which will provide ample width for the many cars that are expected to use the road in future years.

Lake Waskesiu, which apparently will be the headquarters of tourists, mainly by virtue of the fact that it is the first of the really large lakes reached by the motorist, fills all the needs of those seeking a real restful holiday. At the present time, it is a camping proposition pure and simple, and the visitor must take his tent and supplies in with him. Stores do not abound on every corner, and it would be a desecration of nature's handiwork should the shores of Lake Waskesiu ever become a thriving business community. To the lover of the simple life, whose needs are few, it is a haven of rest. There on the banks of this lake, he can pitch his tent, the soft grass his floor, and the trees his shelter from storms and rain. Swimming, canoeing and fishing are his recreations, and can be enjoyed to the utmost advantage. The swimmers will find a sandy beach under foot, with clear water in whose depths can be seen the many fishes that abound. The beach is perfectly safe for young and old alike, gradually shelving, but at such an angle that even the non-swimmers are not out of their depth until after several hundreds of yards have been traversed.

There are scores of these white sand beaches around the lakes, all shelving out gently with the water clear as crystal. Trout, pike and pickerel abound, for the waters are to all intents and purposes, unfished down to the present time. Pelicans, wild ducks, cormorants and loons, nest close at hand, while moose, deer and black bear make their abodes in the untraveled depths of the woods.

The region which now forms the park, was once the hunting ground of the Cree Indians, a tribe of whom now live on a reserve immediately adjoining the park to the east.

Within the park lie three large lakes—Waskesiu (formerly known as Red Deer Lake), Waskesiu being the Indian name, Kingsmere Lake and Cream Lake, in addition to many other smaller bodies of water. The large lakes are so closely connected with waterways that, with a few short portages, a circular canoe route of approximately 100 miles, can be made.

Beyond the park boundaries to the north, east and west, lie a succession of lakes and waterways, extending for hundreds of miles, finally reaching on the northwest, the waters of the Far North and the Arctic Ocean, and on the east, the Hudson's Bay.

A Primitive Land

Thus, so far as the adventurous are concerned, there is ample scope for delving far into what is almost a primitive land, a country known to a comparative few at the present time, but once, if a guess may be hazarded, that will before many more years have passed, become the playground of many thousands. More and more are tourists from the United States entering Canada with the object of exploring this country, those who have already travelled in the Rockies and the many other beauty spots having spread abroad their experiences advising their fellow countrymen to visit this northern part of the continent. The Prince Albert National Park is the latest show place to be added to the many of which Canada boasts, and to become a popular centre for the tourist traffic all that it requires is judicious advertising.

Once the tourist has paid a visit to the alluring hinterland that lies north-west of Prince Albert the country thereabouts will advertise itself; the beauty of those lakes and rivers; the primeval freshness of that superb tract of territory will appeal to all who make the trip.

While the canoeist can travel for many miles paddling for days on end along uninhabited shores, far from the sound of motors or railways, those who prefer to take their pleasures by land can find equal delights. Indian trails can be explored, or the more daring can

Magnificent Views

In the park itself and at the very entrance he is entranced with the magnificence of the view. Groves of pine, birch and poplar, with lush green meadows, bright with wild flowers, meet the eye with the Little Red River passing like a silver thread through this pleasing country.

Further along the winding road is Meridian Cabin, headquarters of the former Sturgeon Forest Reserve, and shortly afterwards the tourist touches the edge of Shady Lake. The Little Red River is then crossed when Lone Lake



Young Bull Moose—Prince Albert National Park.

push far into the forest breaking new trails, thus becoming pioneers of this wonderful northern park.

Here in the silence of the forest, modern man may shed the mental habits of the world of competitive business, may sleep beneath the starry sky, his camp fire burning brightly, lulled into repose by the soft lapping of the waters on the shore, and the sighing of the night wind in the branches of the trees. Such a holiday, and mere existence becomes a thing of joy.

and Trapper Lake are to be seen, each well worth the attention of the visitor. The scenery around this part of the park is so fine that tourists could spend a delightful holiday hereabouts, if the lure of the still more attractive country around the three larger lakes did not draw them further into the depths of the park.

The forestry lookout, "Big Blue Bell Tower," is then passed, and from that point the road gradually rises to Lake Waskesiu.

The Climax to the drive is reached

on topping a ridge from which the motorist has his first view of Lake Waskesiu. Through the surrounding trees he sees a magnificent stretch of water, clear as an uncut crystal, the shores an emerald green. King's Island, in the middle of the lake, rises high above the waters, and is covered with pines. On the south side of the lake, the shores are low, broken by small bays with sandy beaches, but the northern shores often rise to a height of from 50 to 100 feet.

A Glorious Beach

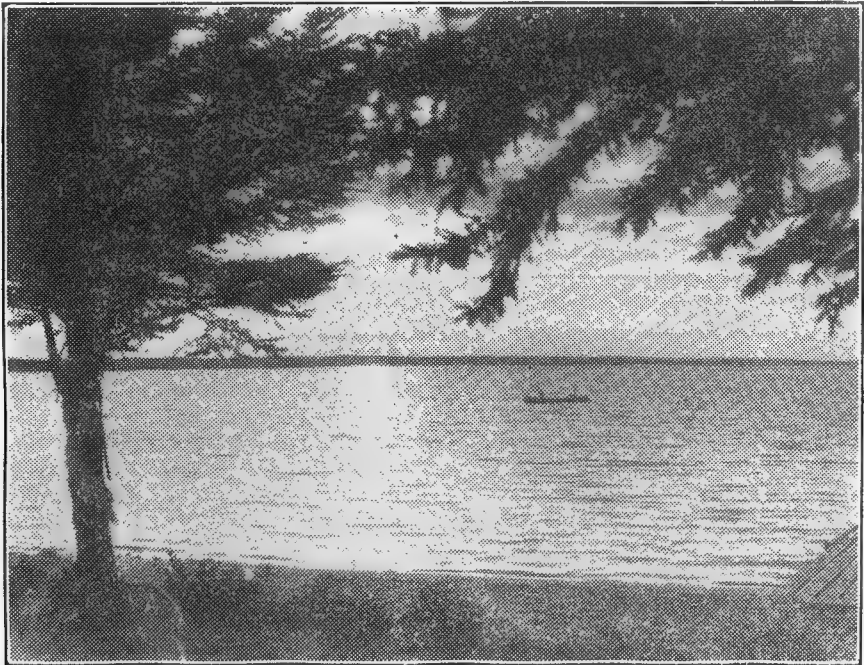
Big Beach, which is one of the first things that attract the tourist, is an unbroken stretch of clean sand extending for one and a half miles. At intervals along the beach are to be found springs of water, which provide drinking and cooking water for the campers.

From a camp pitched along this beautiful stretch of sandy beach, but under the trees which spread almost to the water's edge, trips can be made by canoe or on foot, the traveller returning to his temporary home nightly. For the more adventurous visitor, this will not

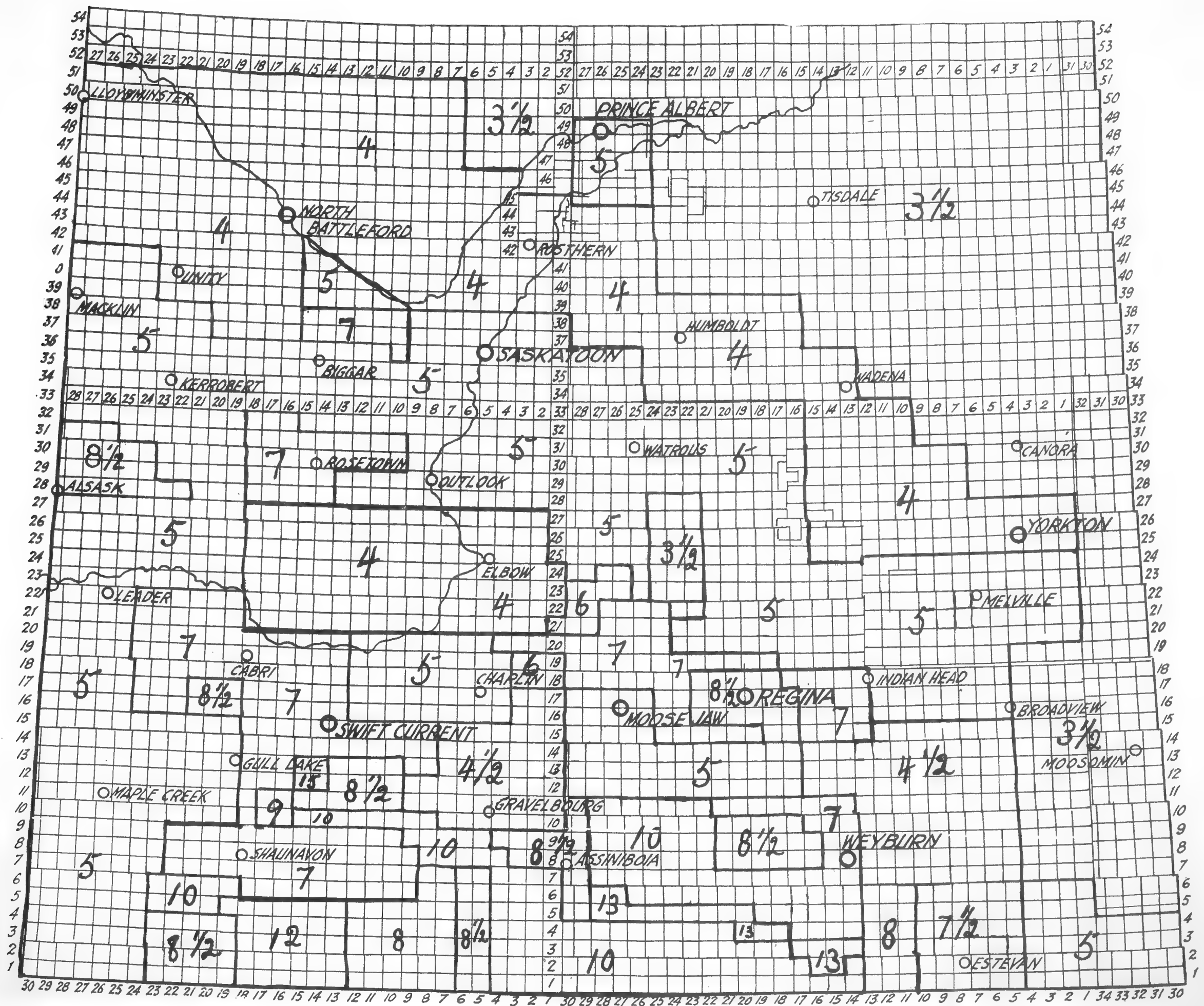
be sufficient, as the mystery of the dense woodland to be seen in the distance will lure him into exploring it.

A journey of any great extent must be made by canoe, and in this manner mile after mile can be covered, the scenery changing constantly. The islands can be explored, as also can the many streams, bays and inlets. To cover many miles from the base camp on the southern end of Lake Waskesiu on foot, would be extremely difficult, and even hazardous, except to those trained in woodcraft. The undergrowth is very dense, and all sense of direction is easily lost.

Such a land as is to be found within the confines of Prince Albert National Park, is a revelation to the dweller on the open prairie, but it is one that will, if prophecy may be made, be thoroughly explored by many thousands in the near future. The United States will doubtless send a large quota, as also will other provinces of the Dominion, but to the dweller in Saskatchewan, it is a part of his native province, and he can hardly rest content until he knows thoroughly the land wherein he dwells.



Sunset, Waskesiu Lake—Prince Albert National Park.



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The Prairies' new road to the sea brings Yorkton within 742 miles of Churchill, Regina within 841 miles and Moose Jaw just a matter of 890 miles from Hudson Bay.

It is a short, direct route, and in many parts it approximates a straight line across prairie or muskeg.

Comparative distances between inland centres of population and the port of Churchill are shown in the following:

	Miles		Miles
The Pas	510	Melville	778
Hud. Bay Jctn... ..	598	Regina	841
Tisdale	670	Saskatoon	847
Melfort	695	Moose Jaw	890
Yorkton	742	Swift Current	969
Prince Albert	778	Weyburn	996

Distances from other prairie centres can be judged by comparison with these representative points. Figures in some

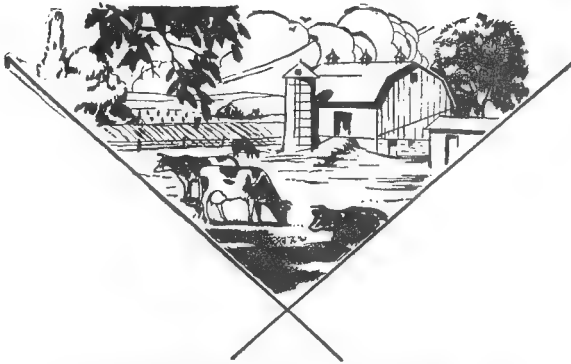
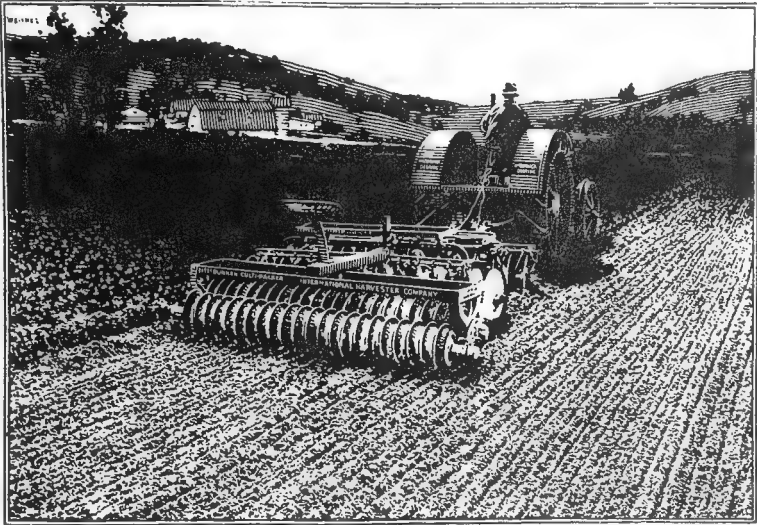
cases, take into account the effect of the Sturgis cut-off on Hudson Bay transportation.

And it is clearly shown that Churchill—841 miles from Regina—is practically as close to the prairie capital as Fort William.

Canada is opening up half a continent. The Hudson Bay Railway has reached Churchill—and Tidewater. Grain will be shipped by this route next year to Europe, and 1,000 miles will be clipped from the present cross-Canada and cross-Atlantic route.

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The University of Saskatchewan

DURING the year a princely bequest was received by the University from the late Burford Hooke. After certain life interests are exhausted the income of the estate is to be used for the promotion of research in aid of Agriculture. The value of the estate is approximately three-quarters of a million. This is the most generous bequest to a University in Western Canada.

The new Field Husbandry building has been erected. It will provide accommodation for the Departments of Field Husbandry, Horticulture, Farm Management and Entomology, and some parts of Plant Pathology. The building is of stone and is very convenient and will be of great service to this department which is one of the most important in the University.

The new Observatory is nearing completion. It is a beautiful building, and the seven inch telescope, the gift of friends, is being mounted and will be ready for use shortly.

The students have been greatly interested in the new Rink erected this year. The ice sheet is 90x190 and the rink is well built and very convenient. It will afford the University much needed opportunity for skating and hockey and should become one of the most welcome additions to the University buildings.

At the close of last year three important members of the Faculty handed in their resignations. Dean Moxon, to enter private practise in Law; Professor Eaton, to accept the Headship of the Department of German in the University of Michigan; Professor Hadwen, to accept a position in the Ontario Research Foundation.

Among the new additions to the staff are Dr. Mawdsley, Professor of Geology, Mr. F. J. Sheppard, Professor of Law, Dr. Rawson, Professor of Zoology, Mr. W. J. Rae, Assistant Professor of Poultry, and Miss Cartwright, Professor of Physical Education for Women.

Constitution

Convocation, consisting of registered graduates, elects the Chancellor and twelve members of the Senate. The Chancellor, the Minister of Education, the Superintendent of Education, the Chairman of the Educational Council, the President, the Deans of the Colleges, the Principals of Emmanuel and of St. Andrew's Colleges, and the Principals of the Normal Schools are members *ex officio*. The Senate has power to pass statutes regulating the educational affairs of the University and to exercise supervision over these affairs, to confer degrees and to elect five members of the Board of

Governors. Three other members of the Board are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Board makes all appointments and in general manages the business affairs of the University. The Council consists of the President, Deans, Professors and Assistant Professors. It has control, subject to the supervision of the Senate, of the administration of educational matters affecting the whole University, receives the recommendations of the Faculties, and makes recommendations to the Senate concerning statutes for the establishment of faculties, departments, chairs and for the institution of degrees, scholarships and prizes. It

also recommends candidates for degress.

The Faculty of a College consists of the President, Dean, Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Instructors and Demonstrators of more than two years' standing, and such other members as are appointed by the Senate. A Faculty, according to the Statutes of the Senate, has charge of matters of scholarship and discipline within its College, subject to the approval of the Council and Senate.

The Advisory Council in Agriculture consists of six ex officio members, two members elected by the Convention of Agricultural Societies, two members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and one by the Board of Governors. The Council is required to inspect and report upon the work of the Agricultural College and Farm; its sanction is also required for the courses of study of the Agricultural College.

The President is appointed by the Board of Governors and is the administrative head of the University. Without his recommendation no appointment, promotion or dismissal can be made. He is a member of the Senate, the Board of Governors, the Council, each Faculty and each Committee ex officio.

The Dean of a Faculty is appointed by the Board of Governors and is the Executive Officer of his College.

Maintenance of the University

The revenue of the University is derived from one-third of the Succession Duties, one-quarter of the Corporation Tax, the Legislative Grant, fees, gifts, and the sale of the produce of the farm.

The University and the State

The University is an integral part of the Provincial System of Education. The Collegiate Institutes and High Schools prepare students for Matriculation as well as for Teachers' Certificates.

Organization

The University embraces:

- The College of Arts and Science;
- The College of Agriculture;
- The College of Law;
- The College of Engineering;
- The College of Pharmacy;

- The School of Accounting;
- The School of Medical Sciences;
- The School of Education;
- The Summer School.

The College of Arts and Science offers:

- Courses in Arts and Science leading to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees;
- Partial Courses intended for those who cannot take a full course.

The College of Agriculture offers:

- The Course leading to the B.S.A. degree;

The Associate Course in Agriculture;

- The Extension Work;
- Short Courses for Farmers.

The College of Law offers:

- The Course leading to the LL.B. degree.

The College of Engineering offers:

- The Courses in Engineering leading to the B.E. degree.

The College of Pharmacy offers:

- The Course leading to the B.S.P. degree;

The Course leading to the License in Pharmacy.

The School of Accounting offers:

- The Course leading to the B.Acc. degree.

The School of Medical Sciences offers:

- Courses in the Sciences pre-requisite for Medicine and Dentistry.

The College of Education offers:

- Course leading to High School Certificate;

Course leading to the B.Educ. degree.

The School of Household Science offers:

- The Course leading to B.H.Sc. degree.

The Summer School offers:

- Courses for Teachers;
- Courses leading to a degree.

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Principal of Normal School, Regina	Dean of Pharmacy
Principal of Normal School, Saskatoon	Dean of Medical Sciences
	Dean of Education

Members Elected

	District Represented:	Retires
Hon. D. Maclean, LL.B., Saskatoon	Province-at-large	1932
Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, B.A., Regina	Province-at-large	1931
W. N. Finlay, B.A., Meyronne	Province-at-large	1931
H. McConnell, B.A., LL.B., Saskatoon	Province-at-large	1932
T. D. Brown, B.A., K.C., Regina	Regina	1931
J. W. Sifton, B.A., Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw	1930
G. R. Peterson, M.D., Saskatoon	Saskatoon	1930
R. H. Knox, B.A., Yorkton	Yorkton	1931
Judge Farrell, B.A., Moosomin	Moosomin	1930
J. R. Bunn, B.Sc., Riceton	Weyburn	1930
J. K. Colling, B.A., Moose Jaw	High Schools	1932
Rt. Rev. G. Exton Lloyd, D.D., Prince Albert	Prince Albert	1932
J. R. MacDonald, LL.B., Wilkie	Battleford	1932
A. W. Cameron, B.A., Saskatoon	High Schools	1930
R. Martin, Regina	Pharmacists	1930
W. E. Hodge, F.C.A., Moose Jaw	Accountants	1930
A. R. Greig, B.Sc., Saskatoon	Architects	1930
J. A. Valens, M.D., Saskatoon	Physicians	1930
G. B. Sommerville, D.D.S., Saskatoon	Dentists	1930
A. E. Bence, K.C., Saskatoon	Barristers	1930
A. S. Carpenter, Regina	Engineers	1930

GOVERNORS

Elected Members

Andrew MacDonald, Esq., Prince Albert	1930
Arthur Hitchcock, Esq., Moose Jaw	1931
J. W. Estey, LL.B., Saskatoon, Vice-Chairman	1930
A. Knox, Esq., Colleston	1931
J. W. Hair, Saskatoon	1931

Appointed Members

Hon. P. E. MacKenzie, LL.B., Saskatoon, Chairman	1932
Hon. James McKay, LL.D., Regina	1930
Levi Thompson, Esq., Wolseley	1931
President Murray	

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

President Murray, Chairman

Dean Ling	Dean Mackenzie	Dean Woods
Dean Rutherford	Dean Quance	Dean Cronkite

Dean Lindsay	Professor Greig	Professor Potts
Professor Allen	Professor Grubb	Professor Pyke
Professor Alty	Professor Hardy	Professor Ramsay
Professor Austenson	Professor E. L. Harrington	Professor Rawson
Professor Baker	Professor J. R. Harrington	Professor Rayner
Professor Basterfield	Professor Joel	Professor Rae
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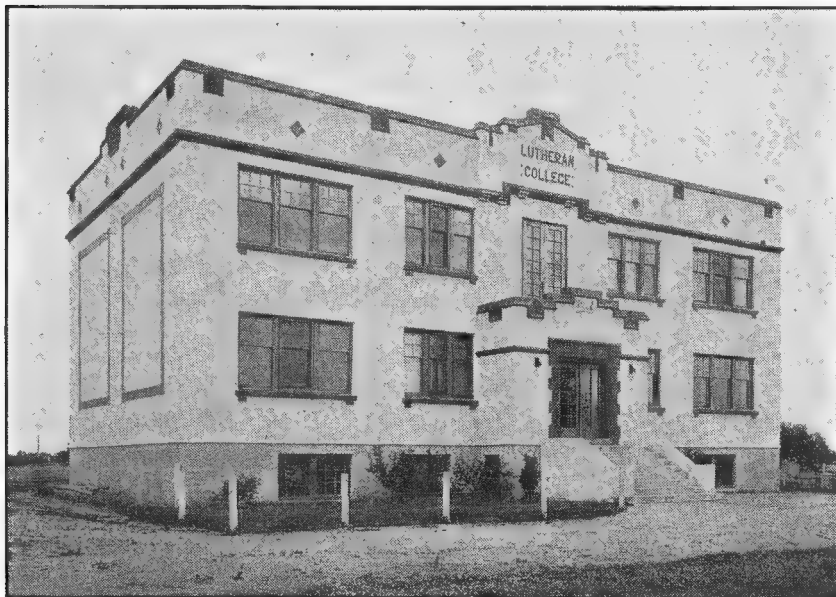
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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

Situated in the Northwest Corner of Yorkton is St. Joseph's College, a grade and high-school for Catholic Ukrainian youth. It was built in 1919 by the Catholic Church Extension of Canada, at the earnest request of His Lordship, Bishop Budka, then the Ukrainian Bishop of Canada.

In the eleven years of its existence the College has more than justified the hopes of its founders. While striving to preserve the beautiful language and traditions of the Ukrainian people, every effort is being made to inculcate true principles of Canadianism into the hearts of those whose immediate ancestors hearkened to the call of the Canadian West from the secluded quiet of their European homes. Its hundreds of graduates are scattered amongst the Ukrainian settlements of the whole Dominion, and by their education and patriotism are proving to be the leaven that will eventually permeate the whole mass.

The College is conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the foremost teaching body of the present day. All the staff are University trained men of Canadian birth. The course of studies is that prescribed by the Curriculum of the Province, leading to a first-class certificate. When it is learned that many of the students enter the college with a very slight command of English and in three years leave it as graduates of Grade Twelve, the scholastic results attained leave nothing to be desired.

Debating and public speaking form an important part of the course given. Twice a month the Laurier Literary Club meets in the college auditorium. The business is carried on in strictly parliamentary fashion, all details being left to the judgment of the young executives. Speeches and business discussions are the order of the day and result in the student becoming skilled in that valuable gift of self-expression. In debating the college achieved a remarkable success this year when its representatives met those of the local Collegiate

and defeated them by a decisive margin. Next year it is planned to extend debating activities to other towns. Were the college only to develop in its student body a clear and correct knowledge of their adopted language and country, it would be more than justifying its existence.

A large campus adjoining the College offers every inducement to sports; football in the fall, hockey in the winter, and baseball in the spring. At present the campus is undergoing considerable improvement and it is hoped to make it the best in the city. The formation of both Senior and Junior Leagues keeps the competitive instinct at its highest pitch. For the indoor days of mid-winter a gymnasium with its basketball court, pool tables, and reading room offers every facility for enjoyment. To all net enthusiasts a fine court allows them to engage in their favorite sport. Boxing, physical training, and mat work are all part of the weekly programme and every activity is under the supervision of one of the Brothers. At a recent date it is planned to erect several handball alleys on land adjoining the College, thus giving the student body an opportunity of learning this fascinating game.

At present the College is under the direction of Brother Anthony, who succeeds Brother Stanislaus, for six years the well-known and highly esteemed director. Brother Anthony comes from Toronto where he has engaged extensively in boy work for the last fifteen years. All in all, the College has proven itself to be a distinct asset to the City of Yorkton and of invaluable assistance to the country at large in the assimilating and educating of those that are not "Nordic" blood.

Nothing can come between a married couple if they sit in a rumble seat. —*Life*
 "Bring me another boiled egg, please."
 "Anything else?"
 "Yes, you might bring me a coop. The last one flew away. —*College Humor.*

LUTHER COLLEGE OF REGINA

LUTHER COLLEGE, which is one of the educational institutions of the Joint Synod of Ohio, today has the honor of ranking second among the colleges of the above mentioned body.

The campus, which consists of eighteen acres, is located on West Dewdney avenue adjacent to the Royal Mounted Police Barracks. In front of the building are found some beautiful fir trees and surrounding the building is some shrubbery. On either side are avenues of trees, which when full grown will add much to the beauty of the building.

At the present there is only one building on the campus which is used for both classes and also for dormitory accommodations. Last year an appeal was made for funds to erect a Girls' Dormitory and Gymnasium. Both these buildings are much in need to take care of the ever increasing enrollment.

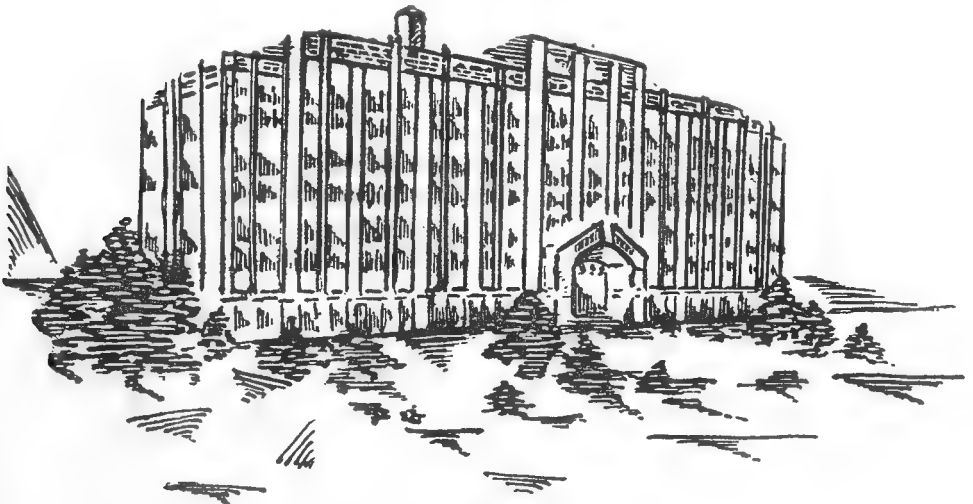
This year the 182 boys and girls in the academic department taxed the class room and dormitory spaces to the utmost and next year promises to be an even better year as can be seen from the influx of applications. This alone shows that Luther College is a progressive institution well advertised by the satisfied students who graduate from there.

Co-education also has been on the increase especially in the last two years. At the present time there are over 60 girls in attendance.

The music department under the direction of Miss Elsa Mees also is much larger and this year numbers over 100 pupils. Both theory of music and applied music in violin and piano is taught.

In the academic department students are prepared for the Matriculation Examinations set by the Department of Education for Grades VIII to XII inclusive. Furthermore classes are also taught to prepare the advanced students for the Second Year Arts Examinations set by the University of Saskatchewan. The records of Luther College thus far for the percentage of students who pass these examinations proves the capability of the teaching staff.

The staff and the subjects taught by each member is as follows:



MAIN BUILDING .

PRESIDENT REX. SCHNEIDER, B.A., M.A.....	History and Philosophy.
PROF. L. PFLUEGER, B.A.	Mathematics.
PROF. H. SCHMIDT, B.A.	Advanced Latin, German and Greek.
PROF. V. E. BEHRENS, Ph.B.	Science and Mathematics.
MR. H. C. MEYER, B.A.	Elementary Latin and Greek.
MR. W. A. ASMAN, B.A.	English.
MISS ELSA MEES, B.A.	Music and Mathematics.
MISS EMILIE WALTER	Grade VIII.
MISS ADELAIDE DENEFF, B.A.	History and French.



SOUTH VIEW OF MAIN CORRIDOR

Another praiseworthy asset of Luther College which every thoughtful parent should consider is the religious training offered. During the growing years of a child's life it is very important that the religious education be not neglected if the child is to grow up to be a useful citizen of his country.

Moreover the various extra-curricular activities such as: the Boys' and Girls' Glee Club; the School Orchestra; the English and German Literary Societies; the school paper, the *Luther Canadian*; Hockey, Baseball and Physical Training at the Y.M.C.A. All offer the student a chance to broaden and to better prepare himself to meet better the social conditions which he will encounter in life.

Finally the reasonableness with which all the above mentioned advantages may be obtained makes it possible for many parents of moderate circumstances to send their children to an institution, where they may be assured the best of care is given.

The College has its own boarding club thus cutting living expenses to the minimum.

The city students of Regina and the surrounding towns of Saskatchewan make up the largest percent of the enrollment but every year more students from the other provinces see the advantage of entering Luther College.

Saskatchewan on the Eve of Industrial Expansion

By THOS. M. MOLLOY

From raw prairie to the leading agricultural province of an agricultural country in the space of forty years, and now producing annually grain crops to the value of \$300,000,000, field crops \$12,000,000, farm products \$35,000,000, live stock \$140,000,000, is a record in growth and development unparalleled in the history of the world.

Having passed through the cycle of events through which every new country must experience, that is discovery, early exploration, settlement, building up of transportation facilities and the establishment of a basic industry, Saskatchewan is now ready for industrial expansion.

The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway may be considered as the culminating development of an early stage of Western Canadian growth, ushering in a new era of commercial and industrial expansion and opening up new vistas of achievement.

While agriculture will continue to be the dominating industry of the Province, the new era of development on which we are now entering will see the steady growth of new industries. Some of these new industries will result as a natural consequence of the expansion of agriculture, including such industries as flour mills, woolen mills, tanneries, manufacturers of farm implements, etc., while other industries will come as a result of the exploitation of our varied natural resources, such as our great coal reserves, our immense clay deposits and our resources in timber, fish, furs, mineral and water power.

This new industrial expansion is already being reflected in the increased demand for all classes of machinery, merchandise and food requirements. How large a field it is the next decade or two will show, but in the meantime its demands will and are adding greatly to the increased trade of the West.

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Central European Immigration

By F. W. Baumgartner

(Ed. Note: The following article should be of especial interest to Western readers now that the topic treated is publicly discussed and argued.)

Reprinted from "Queen's Quarterly."

Immigration from Central Europe has recently been the subject of much discussion in Canada. There appears to be apprehension in certain sections of Canada lest the immigration of Central European peoples shall increase to such an extent as to modify seriously the texture of the Canadian population and to endanger British traditions and ideals. In response to the pressure of public opinion the Canadian Department of Immigration issued an order this spring reducing the number of farm laborers to be recruited this year from the non-preferred countries of Europe to thirty per cent. of last year's numbers. At the same time all possible efforts are being made by the governments of Great Britain and of Canada, as well as by private, church, and other philanthropic institutions, to induce more British people to go to Canada. Upon the success or failure of these experiments must depend, to a large extent, the future of the immigration of Central European peoples. The character and extent of British immigration to Canada would not seem to warrant a complete suspension of continental immigration without working serious damage to the economic life of Canada. Many European nationalities, moreover, are already well established in Canada and have demonstrated their adaptability to the country and their usefulness to the nation.

It is the purpose of this article to give a brief summary of the more important groups of people in South-east Central Europe from whom immigrants are recruited for Canada. These may be divided into three groups: (1) Germans or "German-speaking", that is, people of German origin living in south-eastern Europe; (2) Slavs, including Jugo-Slavs, Czecko-Slovaks, Ruthenians, Russians, and Poles, and (3) Hungarians.

All over eastern Europe, in the for-

mer Hungarian districts of Slavonia, Syrmia, Batchka and Banat, now included within Jugoslavian and Roumanian frontiers; in the former Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, now divided among Czecko-Slovakia, Poland and Roumania; in the eastern Roumanian provinces of Bessarabia and Dobrutcha; in southern Russia, on the plains bordering the Black Sea; in the Crimea, in the Volga provinces, and in Siberia, there are to be found scattered colonies of German people. Their ancestors migrated to eastern countries from Germany a century or two centuries ago, to Russia chiefly under the reign of Catherine, to Austro-Hungarian territories in the reign of Maria Theresa. Isolated colonies moved eastward even earlier, such as, for example, the Transylvanian Saxons who moved into the inner Carpathian valleys and hills during the eleventh century. The newer German colonies were formed by people mostly from the southern and western parts of Germany; they are mostly Roman Catholic and are generally known as "Schwaben" (Svabians). Protestant villages, however, may also be found; the Saxons are all Lutherans, as also are most of the Bessarabian Germans and the Volga colonies. Similar village colonies were established by the Mennonites, that German sect well known in Canada, which migrated to Russia from western Germany, Holland and Switzerland at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and whose isolated life and religious principles have stamped them almost as a nationality by themselves.

From these eastern European colonies a large proportion of the German elements in the Canadian West has been recruited. Many went first to the United States when the mid-western States, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Ne-

braska, Oklahoma, Kansas, were being filled up. At the beginning of this century many of these were attracted by the better land in the Canadian prairie, where they took homesteads and bought the yet cheaper land and settled some districts almost exclusively. Old acquaintances and relatives have come to join them by the direct route from the home colonies; and the movement still continues.

These German people are especially well equipped as settlers of the Canadian prairie. With few exceptions they are a purely agricultural people; some have owned land, others have worked as agricultural laborers or renters. Their ancestors have turned the swamps of the Danubian plains and the steppes of southern Russia into some of the finest and most productive agricultural areas of the world. With grants of free land they were induced by the monarchs of the time to make arduous journeys, on foot and on wheel, from Germany to these almost unknown lands. After many years of trials and after a long period of acclimatization when many a colony was wiped out by disease, human and animal pests and robber bands, some began to thrive and to increase. From the original colonies new ones spread out when land in the neighborhood was no more to be bought or became too dear. These German villages are at once recognized by their neatness and cleanliness, the surrounding fields by their good tillage. Remains of the original communal life still exist in the common pasture and herdsmen for their herds of cattle, sheep, swine or flocks of geese. The countries where they were settled were originally in most cases plain and steppe, not unlike the Canadian prairie; grain raising was always the most important branch of agriculture and many traces of the once universal "Three Field System" may still be found.

Political and even personal connections with the home land, Germany, have long ceased. Scarcely do there exist indistinct traditions and stories about the trekking of their forefathers from their homes in Württemberg, Alsace or the Rhine Palatinate to these eastern plains. In yearly village festivals, "Kirchweih," vague memories of the first settlement, the foundation of the colony or the

church, are celebrated. The fundamental German characteristics, love of the soil, perseverance, thoroughness and diligence in the working of the land have been preserved almost intact even though, in their isolation among strange peoples, they may not have kept step entirely with the cultural progress of their brothers in Germany and may even have adopted some of the peasant characteristics of the East. Racially of similar stock to the Anglo-Saxon, free from the political vices with which modern pre-war Germans were charged, with no strong attachment to the countries where they come from, except as pertains to their soil and to their relatives and acquaintances, there should be no hindrance to these Germanic peoples making good Canadian settlers and to their ultimate merging with Anglo-Saxon stock.

The pure Slavs are racially closely related to the Germanic type of peoples; they are light in the color of the skin, blond or brown of hair; tall in figure and oval-faced. A certain amount of Asiatic inmixture is noticeable among the Rus-

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sians and southern Europeans. The purest Slav types are perhaps most common among the northern Croatians, Slovaks and Ruthenians. Slovenes and Czechs are, no doubt, mixed to a considerable extent with German blood, as many of the names would indicate and as the close contact throughout history may explain.

The districts from which Slavs from Yugoslavia emigrate are chiefly Croatia and Slovenia. Serbians from old Serbia emigrate comparatively little; Macedonians, Montenegrins and Dalmatians are practically excluded from Canada, because of type and color and because their occupations vary too greatly from those they are expected to follow in Canada; very few are recruited in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The former Austrian province of Krain forms the northwestern corner of Yugoslavia, and covers the mountain and hill lands of the south-eastern slope of the Alps, the head lands of the Drave and Save rivers and valleys. Croatia adjoins Slovenia in the south and east and reaches from the Hungarian frontier at the Drave river, taking in the main portion of the lower Drave and Save valleys and their tributaries, to the upper Adriatic coast.

Both Slovenes and Croatians are a robust, hard working peasant people. The country, except the valley bottoms, is chiefly rolling and hilly, and in many places none too productive. This is especially true of the Karst mountain district, the so-called Lika plateau, an irregular high land inside the Karst ranges which rise abruptly from the Adriatic coast and from which practically the whole Balkan peninsula slopes eastward. It is claimed that these mountains were once covered with heavy oak forest but were denuded by the Venetians who built their city on oak piles from this region and traded its lumber to all the world. Lack of proper protection and management during all these troublesome times has probably been chiefly responsible for the destruction of practically all vegetation on the western slope and over the tops. This region, though grandiose in its desolation, is like a sea of sterile rocks, spread out farther south through Herzegovina and Montenegro. The rushing rains and the

"Bora," the wind that sweeps down from the inland towards the coast, remove promptly the particles of earth that may form from the disintegrating rocks. Only along the coast and in the deeper valleys are there appreciable accumulations of earth and fertile spots of land. That the region was once much richer would be indicated, among other things, by the fact that early Croatian history centres chiefly along the Adriatic coast and that there, and even on some of the Dalmatian islands, originated some of the oldest famous families. Inside of the ranges vegetation becomes gradually richer and some of the eastern slopes of the mountains are heavily wooded. The plateaus, however, are still covered with a meagre layer of earth and here and there protrudes the bare lime rock between which are the irregular fields and meadows. Typical of the Karst region are the so-called "Dole," valley-like bottoms without any outlet, varying in size from fairly large plains, with rivers running through, to small pockets. Here rivers disappear suddenly in the ground to reappear again quite far distant. With an underground so impervious and many subterranean channels, the upper soil is exposed to drought when frequent rains fail. The winters on these Lika plateaus are fairly severe. The people are hardy and frugal; corn bread is their main food. The tillable land is cultivated, if necessary, by hand digging and the rest is devoted to sheep raising. Lika young lamb, roasted on the spit, is a special delicacy with Croatians. Nearer the forests men supplement their earnings by working in the woods and are good axemen.

All of Croatia and Slovenia is comparatively thickly populated and the land is rather minutely divided. This condition, combined with the comparative poverty of parts of the country and also, to some extent, with political discontent and hard times, has tended to encourage emigration to foreign lands. Many have gone to the United States and to South America. Canada has only recently come to their notice but is now the preferred country for their emigration; many more would go than are allowed entry. Although good workers, especially in lumber and stone, as colonizers of the prairie

they have so far not proven quite equal to the Germans. They incline more to go into mining and industrial occupations and by their earnings help to support the dependents at home. The law of the land does not permit families to emigrate, but when a husband is settled abroad he can bring his wife and children. It appears, however, that they are beginning to take more to the land in Canada and think less of returning home. There are several settlements of Croats in Saskatchewan, between Regina and Saskatoon, and some in Alberta and British Columbia, which seems to have particular attractions for them because of its varied resources.

There are also a few settlements of Ruthenians and Slovaks in Jugoslavia which were established under the old Austro-Hungarian Empire in the southern and eastern parts of the Danubian plains in the same way as the German colonies already mentioned. These Ruthenians and Slovaks appear to be of an excellent type, good workers and attached to the soil; this attitude appears to have been encouraged by their close contact with their German and Hungarian neighbors, steady and honest people. Lack of the necessary cash and the difficulties of selling their properties prevents many from emigrating to Canada.

From the Roumanian Banat, besides the Germans, are recruited a few Serbians whose ancestors settled there and who live more or less mixed with Germans, Hungarians and Roumanians. While Serbians of Serbia show little inclination to emigrate, the Roumanian Serbians, forming a minority, are pressing to get out. There are many very good types, especially such that have worked with German farmers or on Hungarian estates, but few have the funds necessary to enable them to move with their families. As enterprising farmers they are not equal to Germans or Ruthenians.

The Ruthenians or Ukrainians are a nationality well known in Canada and especially in the prairie provinces where they have settled. Their chief home land is in eastern Galicia and in the Bukowina, former provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As Galicia is now again joined to Poland and Bukowina to

Roumania the Ruthenians are one of the disappointed nationalities in the post-war settlement of Europe; their hopes of being reunited into a national state of their own, that is, the reviving of the old state of Ukrain, have come to nothing and they are more divided than before. The Ruthenians are perhaps the most typical Slav people. According to the best authorities and to newest research, the country on the north slope of the Carpathians, Bukowina and eastern Galicia, is the real cradle of the Slav family of peoples. There they may have lived for centuries or thousands of years before the great migrations, when that extraordinary spreading and shifting of peoples took place. Some have gone west and north, the Czechs, Slovaks, the Wends of history, and the Poles; the Russians went eastward, and others southward into the Balkans where they became the Bulgars, the Serbs, the Croats and Slovenes. Ruthenians are, therefore, the remains of the original block.

In the Ruthenians is perhaps typified a general weakness of the Slav races, which might be termed an extreme democratic spirit, or an inability to submit to their own leaders. This seems to have been their fate throughout the whole of Slav history. Only as the result of the upheaval of the Great War have most of them—not the Ruthenians, however—succeeded in forming their own national states; and all is not well yet in several of these states.

As colonizers of the Canadian prairies the Ruthenians have a creditable record. Not only have many succeeded in acquiring solid comfort, if not wealth, from the land, but they have been able to thrive on lands that were considered second rate and were passed over by the less modest Anglo-Canadian, American or German pioneers. That they are an intelligent, eager-minded people and that they are well able to take their place in the Canadian nation is demonstrated by the progress the first settlers and their descendants have made by the comparatively large numbers of Ruthenians that are enlisted in the Canadian universities and other higher institutions of learning. This is the more creditable to them since in the home land they were one of the most neglected and



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poorest of European peoples. The land was to a great extent in the hands of large Polish and German estate holders while little was left for the villagers themselves. Without a national state of their own since the middle ages, and torn between the politics of Austria, Poland and Russia, it was only by traditions that a national consciousness has been kept alive, while any cultural progress was naturally seriously handicapped. That they did not disappear as a nationality is a sign of strength rather than of weakness. The nationalistic feeling is noticeable among Ruthenians in Canada and has often been laid to their charge. It is not our purpose to discuss here the question of the desirability or undesirability, from a Canadian point of view, of some national consciousness, of adherence to cherished traditions in the first generations. One may observe, however, that by means of that veneration for traditions, which has guided the people in the old land, are preserved some of the most valuable human qualities during the disrupting process of adjustment in the new land.

While Ruthenians make good construction, mine and factory workers, their main ambition is to own a piece of land, for which they hungered in the old country. This explains why they have settled such considerable areas of the prairie. And being thus firmly established little difficulty is experienced in placing new-comers from the old land.

The Czechs, the most advanced of the Slav family, are more of an industrial people and are not emigrating to Canada in large numbers.

Racially the Hungarians are the farthest removed from the Anglo-Saxon, French or Germanic races. The pure Magyar is of Asaitic or Mongolian type. The degree of purity of the Magyar blood is a matter of contention. There is no doubt that during the migrations and in the course of history a good deal of Slav and German blood has been infused, beside that many Slavs and Germans have been actually magyarized and consider themselves Hungarians and speak no other tongue. Hungarian peasants are a hard working, hardy class that should in most cases make good settlers. Hungary is still a country of large estates. In the succession states, Rou-

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mania and Jugoslavia, the large properties have mostly been broken up by the Agrarian reforms. Many of the emigrants who go to Canada are recruited from the laborers who have worked for generations on these estates. The faithfulness to their former masters causes many to follow them to Canada where several have bought larger tracts of land or are engaged in the land business. Hungary was always one of the most advanced countries in agriculture; the background of experience possessed by the Hungarian emigrants should be a valuable asset wherever they settle.



NOTE—The publishers of The Saskatchewan Year Book welcome comments and constructive criticism from readers. Why not write and tell us what YOU think about the Book?

Problems of Agricultural Production

By H. S. Fry, Director of Publicity

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL.

The MEASURES of agricultural prosperity are not to be found in figures. They deal with a basic human activity, not with a specialized industry creating some luxury that the race may have dispensed with successfully for thousands of years. A countryside where the average age of the farm population is increasing is becoming poorer, even if the saving accounts are swelling, for sooner or later men and women will die and someone must replace them. No increase in the average capital investment per farm will compensate if the boys and girls in the farm houses are planning to escape to the city as soon as possible.

"Agriculture is not an industry to be measured in dollars and cents. It is a biological activity—the attempt of the human race to better its adaptation to the planet. Its success is only possible if its practice tends to the physical, the intellectual and the moral betterment of the race. When the cost of raising wheat is at this point, it is right."

The above paragraphs are quoted from a recent book entitled "Wheat," by Swanson and Armstrong, the senior author being Professor of Economics at the University of Saskatchewan. Undoubtedly some persons can be found who cannot agree with the opinion expressed above; but in the main, careful observers of agricultural history and present conditions, and intelligent farmers who think beyond the boundaries of their own farms, must recognize in these statements the basis of a profound truth which is all too little appreciated.

Before we can justifiably attempt a discussion of the problem of agriculture in Saskatchewan, we should have as a background something in the way of a picture of agriculture as a whole. The obvious method of attempting this is by the use of statistics which, though dry in themselves, often help us to visualize the importance of a problem we are considering. In the first place, therefore, we may briefly say that the total area of Saskatchewan, to use round figures, is 161,000,000 acres. Of this, only 79,000,000 acres are surveyed, while only 58,000,000 acres of the surveyed area consti-

tutes arable land. For the production of farm crops, only the area under cultivation is important, and this amounts to 27,000,000 acres. The next figure shows the importance of wheat in this Province. because 13,700,000 acres out of the total area under cultivation was devoted to wheat in 1928, the last year for which complete figures are available. Next in importance in farm crops is oats, which utilized 4,300,000 acres; then barley, which occupied 1,600,000 acres, followed by rye with 470,000 acres; and flax with 270,000 acres. All other crops including potatoes, peas, beans, mixed grain, roots, corn, hay, clover, alfalfa, etc., occupied 600,000 acres, while 400,000 acres was devoted to pasture land. We should further consider that 500,000 acres of new land was broken in 1928, and the additional fact that more than one acre out of every five of the total area under cultivation in this whole Province is devoted to summer-fallow.

So we see that out of the total surveyed area in the Province, only about one acre out of every four is actually devoted to the growing of crops; and that practically two acres out of every three acres of crop land grows wheat.

Our population at the time of the 1926 census was 820,738, of which 70.45 per cent. or 578,206 was rural. Only 300,000 acres of the total surveyed area of the Province remained undisposed of in one way or another. In the following tables, taken from the last annual report of the Secretary of Statistics at Regina,

more detailed figures are given with respect to the production of crops and livestock in Saskatchewan for the period 1919-28:

Areas of New Breaking, Summerfallow, Fall Ploughing, Spring Ploughing and Stubble Lands prepared 1919-28.

Year	New breaking of previous year	Summer-fallow of previous year	Fall ploughing of previous year	Spring cultivation	Total acreage in crop
1919.....	614,980	4,060,801	1,164,444	10,494,067	16,334,292
1920.....	849,759	4,395,746	498,724	11,603,672	17,347,901
1921.....	549,837	3,751,751	420,424	17,153,949	21,875,961
1922.....	616,033	5,908,410	635,872	13,245,460	20,405,775
1923.....	432,850	5,403,318	667,665	13,813,644	20,317,477
1924.....	425,381	5,345,681	528,560	14,606,231	20,905,853
1925.....	407,429	5,309,300	2,838,454	12,733,177	21,288,360
1926.....	355,025	5,552,068	1,541,392	12,385,217	19,833,702
1927.....	485,505	5,678,206	1,856,920	11,993,721	20,014,352
1928.....	564,030	6,011,450	2,450,616	12,502,554	21,528,650

Acreage, Production and Yield of Wheat, 1919-28.

Year	Acreage	Yield	Production
1928	13,790,854	23.3	321,215,000
1927	12,979,279	19.5	252,500,300
1926	13,558,384	16.2	219,646,000
1925	13,002,741	18.5	240,551,000
1924	13,033,000	10.2	132,918,000
1923	12,791,000	21.2	271,622,000
1922	12,332,297	20.2	250,167,000
1921	13,556,708	13.7	188,000,000
1920	10,061,069	11.2	113,135,274
1919	10,587,363	8.5	89,993,685
Ten year average 1919-28.....	12,569,269	16.5	207,974,826

Acreage, Production and Yield of Oats, 1919-28

Year	Acreage	Yield	Production
1928	4,358,747	35.8	156,043,000
1927	4,412,556	32.3	142,526,000
1926	3,921,461	28.1	110,193,000
1925	5,071,507	34.5	174,967,000
1924	4,942,465	19.7	97,345,000
1923	4,898,771	44.5	218,075,000
1922	5,098,104	35.2	179,708,000
1921	5,681,522	32.7	185,966,000
1920	5,106,822	27.7	141,549,000
1919	4,837,747	23.1	112,156,969
Ten year average 1919-28	4,832,970	31.4	151,852,897

Acreage, Production and Yield of Barley, 1919-28

Year	Acreage	Yield	Production
1928	1,621,463	27.3	44,266,000
1927	925,889	29.3	27,129,000
1926	872,140	25.1	21,891,000
1925	1,065,398	25.4	27,061,000
1924	953,851	18.2	17,360,000
1923	640,402	30.0	19,278,200
1922	636,456	29.0	18,511,000
1921	497,730	25.9	12,908,736
1920	519,014	20.2	10,501,494
1919	492,586	18.2	8,970,501
Ten year average 1919-28.....	822,493	25.3	20,787,693

Live Stock in Saskatchewan, 1919-1928

Year	Horses and mules	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1928.....	1,141,281	1,181,379	183,098	602,156
1927.....	1,168,314	1,304,290	170,038	616,603
1926.....	1,109,516	1,160,125	161,831	597,660
1925.....	1,177,599	1,499,411	131,359	610,973
1924.....	1,179,782	1,528,867	123,326	872,819
1923.....	1,145,875	1,535,087	137,240	659,867
1922.....	1,152,409	1,602,786	191,937	563,069
1921.....	1,179,389	1,563,332	188,021	432,776
1920.....	948,280	1,324,062	160,918	321,900
1919.....	1,092,974	1,379,563	146,911	432,367

Value of Grain, Field Crops, Farm Products and Livestock, 1919-28

Grain Crops include wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax.

Field Crops include peas, beans, mixed grains, potatoes, roots, corn, hay, clover, alfalfa, other crops.

Farm Products include butter, milk, cheese, ice cream, wool, game, furs, garden produce, poultry and products.

Year	Grain crops	Field crops	Farm products	Live-stock	Total
1928.....	\$338,245,000	\$11,058,000	\$35,443,400	\$136,265,000	\$521,011,400
1927.....	336,075,000	12,653,000	33,523,000	135,075,000	517,326,000
1926.....	303,376,000	6,477,000	35,450,300	122,223,000	467,526,300
1925.....	351,990,000	12,687,000	35,017,480	135,112,000	534,806,480
1924.....	227,940,000	10,156,000	32,815,285	125,088,000	395,999,285
1923.....	251,296,720	10,267,020	35,274,472	108,276,000	405,114,212
1922.....	287,270,600	9,606,600	32,850,800	130,244,000	459,972,000
1921.....	200,721,461	14,965,000	32,914,436	156,112,000	404,712,897
1920.....	253,902,950	17,310,100	38,397,166	179,648,000	489,258,216
1919.....	320,202,959	18,353,200	29,456,847	246,449,000	614,462,006

Using approximate figures, therefore, we may say that Saskatchewan farmers do an annual business of approximately \$500,000,000 per year, about two-thirds of which is provided from grain crops, and about half from wheat alone. A great deal has been written about diversification in Western agriculture, so suppose we take the figures for 1928, the last available, and see to what extent agriculture in Saskatchewan is actually diversified, using figures from the same

source that we have previously consulted:

To the total value of all Saskatchewan crops in 1928, we may add the sum of \$35,443,400 to cover the value of butter, milk, cheese, ice cream, wool, game, furs, garden produce, poultry and poultry products, and an additional amount of \$136,265,000 for the value of livestock produced in 1928. We thus arrive at the total figure already given of \$521,011,400

Crop—	Acreage	Yield	Production	Price	Value
Wheat	13,790,854	23.3	321,215,000	\$.77	\$247,336,000
Oats	4,358,747	35.8	156,043,000	.38	59,296,000
Barley	1,621,463	27.3	44,266,000	.48	21,248,000
Flax	279,414	9.5	2,654,000	1.56	4,140,000
Rye	471,073	17.9	8,412,000	.74	6,225,000
Mixed Grains	21,906	27.1	594,000	.42	249,000
Peas	1,463	13.0	19,000	1.65	31,000
Hay and clover	448,404	1.83	821,000	7.96	6,535,000
Alfalfa	8,399	2.29	19,000	12.80	243,000
Fodder corn	14,958	2.10	31,000	5.30	164,000
Potatoes	42,800	71.3	3,052,000	.92	2,808,000
Roots	3,197	70.6	226,000	1.23	278,000
Other Crops	57,302				750,000
Total value of produce					\$349,303,000

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as the total value of all farm production in Saskatchewan in 1928.

Thus far we have given consideration to the background of our problems so far as figures will help us and space will permit us to use them. Let us now return to the problem itself. We should, of course, point out that in the case of agriculture, as with all other social problems, no one person, or organization, or government, can ever solve its difficulties. The problem of agriculture is the problem of the people engaged in the industry. Farmers thinking individually along the same line, or working collectively through organization, must solve their own problems, and the farmers of Manitoba, or Ontario, or the Government at Ottawa, cannot do the things for us that we should do for ourselves. Further, what we do for ourselves can be done in two ways: first, as the result of intelligent application of our minds and hands to the problems of our own farms, within the boundaries of our own farms; and second, by the intelligent application of our thought and experience applied through organization in order that we may do for ourselves those things which we cannot do alone.

The latter method we know of in this Province under the name of "co-operation" and we have outstanding examples of the co-operative spirit of Saskatchewan farmers in such organizations as the Wheat, Coarse Grains, Poultry, Livestock and Seed Pools, which occupy so prominent a place in our agricultural industry. These organizations are primarily marketing organizations, developed by Saskatchewan farmers for

the purpose of selling the products of their labor by a system designed to enable farmers to help each other to the fullest possible extent; and to achieve, under a fair and equitable system of marketing, those results which business generally secures through large volume and a thorough understanding of marketing conditions.

It has been the tragic fate of agriculture for centuries past to be disorganized and to suffer from instability, as a result of more or less violent fluctuations in prices. These fluctuations, in addition to the natural risks of the farm business, arising from climatic and soil conditions, have conspired to keep the agricultural industry of practically all countries in a relatively unhappy state. The farmer has secured a reputation for continually complaining about his economic condition, and it is only gradually that he is assuming the responsibility for directing his own industry by means of organization.

The world wheat market is a matter of primary concern to the farmers of Saskatchewan—more than to the farmers of any other province in Canada, or of any other country. This is due to the fact that our production of wheat looms so large in our total agricultural production; and also because we must find an export market for approximately three bushels out of every four we raise. Hence the very close relation which exists between world conditions and the problems of Saskatchewan agriculture. Obviously, individual farmers are in a comparatively poor position to achieve an understanding of world conditions as they may

affect our agricultural industry, unless they do so through the creation of some organization which will be in a position to study conditions and present to them the results of such study. Consequently, while our large co-operative marketing organizations were formed primarily for the purpose of marketing our products, they must be made use of also as sources of information upon which we can form intelligent conclusions as to how our industry could develop in the future. These marketing organizations, therefore, inevitably reach the point where they must concern themselves with matters of production. They must ever bear in mind that the true object of individual effort and of organized effort in agriculture is to maintain a suitable standard of living on our farms, in order that those engaged in agriculture may partake of a fair measure of contentment and satisfaction, which are the chief aims of life.

Many changes in world affairs have taken place since the Great War was concluded—many changes are still taking place—and indeed, so profound are some of these changes and adjustments that it is only with the greatest difficulty that we can form any clear conception of what is actually going on, to say nothing of what will eventually arise out of this period of transition.

For example, the remarkable coincidence of huge crops of wheat in all of the important wheat exporting countries in 1928, combined with an unusually large production of wheat in Europe in 1928 and again in 1929, has produced conditions which are affecting us very vitally in Saskatchewan. It was perhaps natural that many people should blame the Wheat Pool for these conditions, just as it is natural that people must blame something or somebody for things which they do not fully understand.

Even if the Wheat Pools were proven by these critics to have made the mistakes which are alleged to have been made, the Pools could not by any means have been responsible for all of the changes which have taken place, and for all of the conditions which have arisen. These include, it will be remembered, an unexpected and protracted delivery of Argentine wheat amounting to many millions of bushels; the imposition of practically prohibitive duties against

foreign wheats by France, Germany and Italy; the use of export bounties by European countries, which in the case of France amounted to as much as 80 cents per hundred pounds for French wheat exported to the British market; and severe regulation of the European milling industry by which anywhere from 50 to 97 per cent. of domestic wheats were required to be used by European millers. The effect of too much wheat on world markets produced by all wheat producing countries and the effect of tariff laws and economic conditions in Europe, cannot be laid at the door of any one farmers' organization in Canada, no matter how spectacular its growth, or how important its place in Canadian agricultural economy.

What is most important for our consideration, other than the opinions of inspired or ill-advised critics, is to determine whether we have constructed our marketing organization as soundly as we know, and whether the full force of our united efforts and our united products is being used in such a way that this product will be merchandised scientifically, so that we will receive the full world price for wheat of a quality such as we produce. This being determined to our satisfaction, our next consideration should be the adjustment of our productive efforts so as to maintain and even increase our prestige on world markets.

Here is a problem for the individual farmer and it is one that is sufficiently complex to engage his full attention and his very best thought. It involves the consideration of farm management problems, the most economical production, the control of weeds, the choice of seed, and the selection of varieties suitable to the world markets. It likewise necessitates the study of production methods which will most satisfactorily take advantage of climatic and soil factors, and most judiciously seek to escape such unfavorable factors as drought, rust, frost, transportation costs, etc.

In no similar large grain producing area in any country in the world should there be the same unity of purpose and common point of view with respect to the problems of the industry as in the Province of Saskatchewan. Our only handicap is the difference in nationality which our population represents. The

new citizens of Canada who live in such very large numbers on Saskatchewan farms, whether they be German, French, English, Ukrainian, or Scandinavian originally, have equal opportunities on equal portions of our soil, except possibly as to the ease of their adaptation to the new conditions in which they find themselves. This handicap in our agricultural industry, if indeed it be such, we must endeavor to overcome as best we can. We must be prepared to work with all other farmers whose interests are similar to our own. If we do this we will realize that their problems are our problems, and whether it be weed control or the choice of variety, the handling of grain or legislation for the advancement of agriculture, there is a common purpose and aim which can actuate each.

A single farmer's preference for one variety over another, or for one crop over another, is important; but this importance must be shared by the necessity for paying attention to the demands of the market and the highest possible labor income per farmer.

Better business methods must inevitably mean a better agricultural business as a whole, and it is imperative, if we are to make the most of our opportunities, that each of us give attention to the details of our individual farm operations as we have never done before, in order that our joint interests may prosper, and in order that the many thousands of units in the agricultural industry of Saskatchewan may work together for the mutual benefit of all.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL

ON JUNE 26, 1929, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool celebrated the fifth anniversary of the date when it officially came into existence as the non-profit co-operative wheat marketing organization of the farmers of Saskatchewan. The old term contract expired on July 31, 1928. Renewal contracts were sent out to growers in February, 1927, and were signed up so rapidly that the official announcement was made in June of that year to the effect that the required 50 per cent. of the total acreage of the Province had already been signed up again. The second five-year term of operation, therefore, was assured fully fourteen months before the old contract expired.

The best proof of the success of the Wheat Pool is found in the stability of its membership. When it came into existence there were 46,509 contracts signed up. As at October 12, 1929, the number of contract-signers had increased to 80,267. In that connection it is interesting to note that since August 29, 1923, not a single working day has passed without some contracts being received at the Head Office in Regina. During the month of October, 1929, over 1,000 new contracts were received in Head Office.

Pool Elevators

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited was incorporated as a subsidiary of the Wheat Pool in February, 1925. Up to August of the following year a system of 89 country elevators had been acquired in Saskatchewan, and at that time the elevator facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company were taken over in total, the transaction including 451 country elevators and four terminals. The number of elevators owned and operated has increased year by year until for the 1929-30 crop year Pool country elevators in Saskatchewan number in the neighborhood of 1,050.

Extensions have also been made in the terminal elevator capacity controlled

by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Pool Terminal No. 7, which was built in 1928, and came into operation in October, 1928, is one of the most modern and fastest grain handling elevators in the world. The total storage capacity now under the control of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at the Head of the Lakes amounts to over 25,475,000 bushels.

This is material evidence of the vast development of the co-operative organization of Saskatchewan farmers in the short space of five or six years. Each year has brought its own problems and each year these have been met and overcome. In spite of the very difficult past year of over-production and the extremely difficult situation created through the disorderly marketing, particularly of the Argentine crop, the Wheat Pool has met the situation in a capable manner and there is no doubt that Pool members will be well satisfied with the final result.

Pool Benefits

One of the marked advantages resulting from Grower's control of grain handling facilities has been the narrowing of the spread between carlot and street prices. In pre-Pool days when the Grower sold wheat in less than carload lots, he had to sell his grain to local elevators and sacrifice from five to twenty cents per bushel below the carlot price as quoted on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. This margin has been reduced by the Wheat Pool to the point where the difference in favor of the carlot shipper would probably average only about one cent per bushel. Considering that about 50 per cent. of the grain in Western Canada is usually shipped as street grain, this is an important achievement.

The aim of the Wheat Pool is to operate its elevator system at cost as far as possible. It has been the practice in latter years to return to Pool members who use Pool facilities the money remain-

ing from handling charges collected after paying the cost of operation and deducting the amount required to cover the interest on the Grower's elevator deductions. For the crop year 1927-28 this amounted to approximately 1,500,000 bushels and was returned to Growers about the beginning of February, 1929. This payment was made on the basis of 1½c per bushel for all grain delivered to the Pool through Pool country elevators, and 1c per bushel for all other Pool wheat shipped to Pool terminals. It has been the practice of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to make as large an initial payment as possible to the Grower, especially on the lower grades, in order to assist those Growers who need assistance most. During the 1928-29 crop year when it was found necessary to reduce the initial payment from \$1 to 85c per bushel on the top four grades, No. 5 was only reduced 10c per bushel and No. 6 and seed wheat only 5c per bushel. Thus the Growers delivering lower grades, who probably needed the money most, received a greater percentage of the total payment at the time of the initial payment.

It has benefited every farmer in Saskatchewan through the amendments it has secured to existing legislation. The 75-25 outturn standards suggestion, which passed the house in June, 1929, was recommended by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and also by the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Committee. This provides that the standard of the outturn from terminals should be composed of 75 per cent. of the average of the grade of wheat passing inspection at primary inspection points plus 25 per cent. of the present standard. Mixing in the statutory grades of Nos. 1 Hard, 1 Manitoba Northern, No. 2 Northern and No. 3 Northern, has also been prohibited, although this does not come into effect until August 1, 1930.

The recommendation was made to the Board of Grain Commissioners that in the settlement for cars of wheat containing over three per cent. of wild oats, settlement should be made with the Grower on the basis of the separation. Up to this time, where the percentage of wild oats did not run as high as 16 per cent. the wild oats were settled for on the basis of straight dockage, resulting

in a considerable loss to the Grower. This recommendation was acted upon and new regulations have been issued to the effect that cars of wheat containing from 3½ per cent. and up of wild oats are to be settled for on the basis of the percentage of wild oats, an extra charge being made of ½c per bushel on the gross weight of the car to cover the cost of separation.

Reserve Certificates

The money for the capital investment in elevator facilities, etc., has been secured by an elevator deduction of 2c per bushel provided for in the Grower's contract, and a commercial reserve of 1 per cent. of the price received for the Growers wheat. These deductions are credited to each individual member of the Pool in the Head Office, and a statement of the deductions so made is sent out each year. Interest is paid on the deductions credited to each Grower at the rate of 6 per cent. annually on the elevator deductions, and 5 per cent. annually on the commercial reserve. A certificate in permanent form has now been furnished to each member, representing his investment in the reserves of the Pool. The certificates which have been issued cover the deductions for the first contract period which ended July 31, 1928, and the total amount of these certificates is \$13,808,805.37. These deductions are amply secured by sound assets, conservatively valued as at July 31, 1928, at \$14,624,638.86, and constitute a very real investment.

It has been the experience of the Wheat Pool that while the primary object of this co-operative organization is the marketing of the members' grain, it has been drawn into services of other kinds which have resulted in increased benefits to the members. In relation to production and the quality of our products, education with a view to better varieties, better seed, and better methods, has come to be regarded as a natural part of the work of the Pool. The social value of the Pool has been of great service to rural communities. The spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual help which has developed between the Pool and other co-operative organizations in the Province has tended toward the improvement of the whole

agricultural industry in Saskatchewan.

The Pool farmer has secured a broad-outlook as regards world markets and the final disposition of his product. The method of Pool payments has distributed his income more evenly throughout the year. To the extent of his reserve deductions, he is an investor and has behind him this security.

In addition to the benefits which have been mentioned, the Pool has rendered many other services to the Western Canadian farmer, and in its first years has abundantly justified its existence. It is a strong force for the stabilization of agriculture in Saskatchewan and has

made for happiness and contentment on the farm. It has benefited business generally in Canada and practically the only note of disapproval comes from the private grain trade interests. There are still some who have not joined the Pool and they may have various reasons for not doing so. But the best answer to criticisms of the Pool is to point to the steadily and continually increasing membership. The Pool is a permanent institution in Saskatchewan and it has achieved its position only as a result of having given real service to people of all classes in the Province.

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The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

Regina, Canada, July 25 to August 6, 1932.

By S. J. LATTA

The fact that a World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will be held in 1932 is fairly generally known, but few have yet come to realize the magnitude of the undertaking and the far reaching influence it will exercise upon the basic industry of agriculture particularly upon the quantity and quality of grain production the world over.

The idea of a great grain exhibition and conference originated three or four years ago but it was not until 1928 that matters sufficiently developed to convene a representative meeting of those interested.

This meeting, called by Hon. Dr. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, expressed unanimously the desire and approval of taking action that would result in bringing together world authorities of agriculture, particularly of field crops, for the purpose of discussion and the exchange of opinions upon the multitude of matters effecting the industry. It further expressed the desire to bring into friendly, open competition grain and other seed from all parts of the world, believing that these two activities—the conference and the exhibition—would work in harmony towards the maximum of value to agriculturists the world over.

As Regina is in the heart of the largest area in Canada producing grain for export it seemed to be the logical point for the purpose and by fixing the date in 1932 an opportunity would be provided, too, for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first settlements in the Western Canadian Province of which this city is the capital.

This, very briefly of course, is the origin of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held in Regina from July 25th to August 6, 1932.

Favorable Comment

The announcement has been favorably received and commented upon by all classes. "The problems incidental to the production and marketing of grain are of world wide significance," said Premier King. "Canada as one of the World's largest grain producers with many millions of her acres still untouched by the plough, feels the necessity for a world conference for the purpose of discussing these problems." Hon. Dr. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture, commented that at such a gathering "there are wonderful possibilities for stimulating interest in the improving of the quality of cereal crops, and in the disseminating of knowledge of how to improve agricultural conditions generally."

Favorable comment came also from the Canadian Press. "It will advertise Canada and our products to the rest of the world in the most effective manner possible," commented the Farmer's Advocate, "and it will focus attention within the Dominion on production and yields, which, after all, are the fundamentals in agriculture." This short quotation is typical of the reception by the Canadian press from coast to coast.

Patronage

The Exhibition and Conference is being held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Governor General, Viscount Willingdon, and is being supported by the Federal Government, the governments of the provinces and the many important organizations throughout Canada.

There is every indication that a large and varied representation from other lands will be present to take part both in the Exhibition and the Conference. Invitations have been sent to all countries by the Dominion Government.

Although it may seem to be in some respects, a long time between now and July 26, 1932, when considered in relation to the magnitude of the undertaking and the multitude of matters necessary to proper preparation it is a very short period indeed.

Exhibition and Conference

As the name implies—Exhibition and Conference—activities fall naturally into two parts, friendly competition in the show ring and the interchange of opinions and discussion upon the many matters touching agriculture so far as these may be related to seed and crops. While there is no restriction as to the year in which exhibits may be grown there remains but the two seasons of 1930 and 1931 during which to grow the seed as all exhibits must be at the Exhibition grounds on or before March 1, 1932. So far as the Conference is considered much requires to be done in order that the maximum of good may result from securing a programme widely representative of all parts of the world.

The Organization

The governing organization is representative but quite simple. There is a National Committee of which Hon. Dr. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture is the chairman. Selected from this is a small executive and finance committee under the chairmanship of Hon. W. C. Buckle, Provincial Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. There are three permanent officials, a managing director, Mr. J. A. Mooney; a secretary, Mr. Ernest Rhoades and a publicity officer, Mr. S. J. Latta.

In addition, to act as a sort of clearing house for information and to deal with such matters as may be of particular interest to any province, a provincial committee has been organized in each province.

The detail work of the National Committee is facilitated by the appointment of a number of special committees. For example Dr. Grisdale, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is chairman of the Conference programme committee, Mr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, chairman of a committee dealing with awards.

Membership

Membership is divided into four classes: delegates and members residing in Canada; whether official or otherwise; delegates and members from countries other than Canada; associate members residing in Canada; associate members from countries other than Canada. The fees for membership are ten, five and three dollars respectively.

General Rules and Regulations

At present writing it is impossible to outline rules and regulations to govern all activities of the exhibition and conference. Broad general principles only have been defined and it is quite obvious that these may be modified or augmented from time to time.

It may be stated, however, that the privilege of exhibiting seed is open to all growers in all parts of the world. Each may make entry in as many classes as desired but not more than one entry may be made in any one class. There is no restriction as to the year in which the grain may be or may have been grown. The entry fee for a class, the total prize money of which amounts to \$2,000 or less is \$2.00, and for a class, in which the total prize money is over this amount, \$5.00, or the equivalent in other currency of course. Each exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor and grown under field conditions.

Entries Received Till March 1, 1932

To allow ample time for judging and arrangement, each exhibit must be on the grounds of the Exhibition on or before March 1, 1932.

To further facilitate transportation of the exhibits, Regina will be declared a port of entry.

The Prize List

The benefits to the agricultural industry the world over to be derived from friendly competition in the show ring of the best that may be produced in every land goes without saying; and the prize list itself provides every indication that those responsible for its compilation desired to make it as attractive as possible, so that the number and representative nature of the exhibits reach the maximum, thus making sure that the greatest possible benefit will result.

Over \$250,000.00 (over £50,000) is being offered in cash prizes for wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, buckwheat, rice, millet, field peas, field beans, soybeans, alfalfa, clover, grasses, hemp, flax seed, sunflower, field root seed, and collection of garden vegetable seed—nineteen sections subdivided into fifty-five classes with over 1,600 prizes graded from \$2,500 to \$10.00.

The Judging

Mr. L. H. Newman, Cerealist for the Dominion Government is the chairman of the Awards Committee and the judges will be chosen from among well known world experts, who have established a reputation in this particular line of work.

In order to make the Exhibition as completely international in scope as possible, adequate space in the exhibition building will be set aside for the display of National Exhibits.

The purpose of these exhibits is to graphically illustrate the part played by education, research and economics in the development of all phases of crop production and marketing. Each National Committee will use its own discretion as to the best means of demonstrating these features from a national stand-point. Such exhibits will also afford an opportunity for bringing the general national features of the exhibiting country to the notice of the public.

Each country will be allowed a space of fifteen feet by fifteen feet free of charge. Additional space may be secured at the rate of \$5.00 per running foot frontage. Satisfactory arrangements may be made with the exhibition authorities for the erection of these exhibits.

A limited space is also set apart for commercial displays. Particulars may be secured from the Secretary.

The Conference

While the grain prize list is quite comprehensive and the cash prizes offered are very attractive, this great exhibition would fall short of the ob-

jective sought to attain were activities confined merely to open competition in the show ring and the winning of awards. The promoters are unanimous for straining every effort to make the results of the great show the greatest benefit possible to the producers of crops the world over. Though national in character the exhibition and conference is in every respect world wide in its appeal.

The conference part of the program is therefore of immeasurable importance and it is earnestly desired to make it representative of the World's best thought along practical and scientific lines. Experts from many countries, men who are recognized leaders in their own particular fields of activity are being solicited to take part. In this way it is hoped to make the conference the "clearing house" for world thought and knowledge on every branch of field crop production and marketing.

Sessions

To facilitate discussion the conference will be divided into sessions and meetings will be held during the forenoons of the exhibition dates. Accommodation will be provided for large attendance and equipment available for the use of slides and films. English and French are the official languages and provision will be made for competent translators.

For the purpose of orderly discussion, papers will be classified as follows:

- (a) AGRONOMY: Soils including physics, chemistry and bacteriology. Cultural methods. Fertilizers. Weeds. Plant Breeding and Genetics. Diseases of Plants. Experimental methods. Seed production and registration. Irrigation.
- (b) INSECT PESTS.
- (c) ECONOMICS INCLUDING MARKETING: Farm management and costs. Grading. Merchandising and Financing. Storage and transportation. World Markets.
- (d) MILLING AND BAKING.
- (e) AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY: Cleaning. Cultural. Harvesting.
- (f) GENERAL.

National Committees are requested to submit proposals for the presentation of papers at the Conference. It is contemplated that resumes of all papers will be printed in English and French for circulation among the delegates in advance of the sessions. Such papers should be in the hands of the Executive on or before January 1st, 1932.

Dr. Grisdale, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, is the chairman of the Conference Committee.

Finally, to perpetuate the beneficial results of the Conference it is planned to print and distribute an official report containing the papers, addresses and records of the important points brought out in discussion. This should provide matter for a volume of reference inestimably valuable to all persons in every land interested in agriculture, particularly in the production of field crops.

*Place your Advertisement in the "1931" Issue of The Saskatchewan Year Book
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The Canadian Motor Car Industry

By R. S. McLaughlin

President, General Motors of Canada, Limited.

Some 150,000 Canadians or more are directly interested in the automobile industry—either as employees, dealers, salesmen, shareholders, parts suppliers, or their dependents. For this reason if for no other, the prosperity of the industry is of great importance to the Dominion as a whole. So it is cheering to be able to prophesy that even though motor production during 1930 is not likely to attain the record heights of 1929, the industry is reasonably sure of operating on a profitable basis.

The first half of 1929 witnessed a volume of buying that exceeded anything in the past. Canadian figures for automobile production and sales mounted to new heights. By the middle of the summer it became apparent to the manufacturers that a slackening was inevitable, and schedules had already been readjusted when the stock market slump came to accentuate seasonal dullness. Had the slump occurred earlier in the year its effect might have been more serious; as it was, the selling season was already on the wane.

So large had been sales up to May, however, that production and sales for the year reached, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 263,317 vehicles, a new record. It is possible that this record will stand for a year or two. While looking forward to a normal and profitable year, manufacturers do not expect to create any high marks in 1930.

On the other hand it is extremely unlikely that 1930 production will show any appreciable decrease. For basic conditions in Canada are good; highway development is proceeding rapidly; building operations are going on apace; manufacturing generally is in a healthy condition. Canada is not so completely motorized as the neighboring United States; and demand for cars to the North

of the Border is thus steadier proportionally.

Production and sales of cars in January showed a recovery in January, 1930 over the last quarter of 1929. The increase over December in production, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, was 88 per cent. Production is normally only slightly greater in January than in December. Yet 10,388 units were built in the first month of this year as compared with 5,495 units in December. Sales are proceeding satisfactorily.

Replacement business is serving in Canada to stabilize the demand for cars, a great proportion of factory output being devoted to this ever-growing sales outlet. The proportion in the United States is already 55 per cent. The life of the average car today is six years and nine months. With over a million cars registered in Canada, replacement demand alone in the near future should ensure a domestic market for 150,000 automobiles a year, even if the proportion of car owners does not increase at all. Foreign markets are absorbing a constantly increasing number of vehicles from Canada—102,302 in 1929. Thus, replacement and export ensure fairly steady business for Canadian factories, and except under unusually extreme conditions, fluctuations are not likely to be very extensive.

This condition reacts to the benefit of everyone concerned. It is paralleled at the moment by the stability of design in the cars themselves. In practically none of the new models announced during the last six months of 1929 were there any outstanding changes. The fundamentals of design in almost all of the well-known makes have remained the same with improvements and refinements added. The same appears to have been the case in the new models announced during the "show period" of

1930, although some sixes have swung into eights, so that the public may have a wider choice to select either.

Incidentally, during 1929, for the first year in history there were more sixes than fours built, largely because of Chevrolet's swing over to the six-cylinder ranks. In this respect 1929 was almost as epochal a year as that twenty years or so ago, when fours first outnumbered "twos."

Chevrolet's switch to a six-cylinder engine had a peculiar interest to Canada because it marked the resumption of manufacture of Chevrolet engines at the General Motors factories in Walkerville. This evidence of increased Canadian content was but one of other similar indications.

The tendency has been for the companies selling cars in Canada to divide into two groups—those who frankly import cars, and those who are endeavoring to build cars in Canada as completely as possible. The latter group contributed to the country's progress during the year by putting into production more

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than one large factory—notably the new General Motors plant at Regina, and two or three other plants at the Border Cities. The McKinnon Industries Limited plant at St. Catharines, dating from 1878, and manufacturing car parts and accessories, was acquired by General Motors and an expansion undertaken of which the fruits will be reaped during the coming year.

Coupled with the steady growth in the number of Canadian passenger cars—which made possible the manufacturing expansions mentioned above—was an extension of the service extended by motor coach lines throughout the Dominion. The development of more frequent, more comfortable service is attracting the attention of transportation authorities. Buses now run between a great number of the important points in the Dominion. Some of them—such as that from Toronto to Montreal—are hundreds of miles in length. Most of them schedule an all-year-round service, which is being facilitated by the keeping open of main roads throughout the winter,

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MOOSE JAW REGINA SASKATOON

Saskatchewan Sport Review

By

ARCHIE
MURRAY



Sports Editor

Regina Leader-Post

Only twelve short months have elapsed since the last edition of the Saskatchewan Year Book rolled off the press. But a lot can happen in twelve months, and the athletically-inclined residents of this fair prairie province have proved it by achieving considerably more than their usual portion of successes in competition against other parts of the Dominion.

It was a large year—bulky, because of the tremendous number of men, women and children who took part in the various indoor and outdoor pastimes throughout Saskatchewan, and colorful in the extreme because of the many conquests hung up by teams bearing the standard of their province against laurel-seekers from elsewhere.

In a nutshell, this is what Saskatchewan has done in sport since the last Year Book was published:

It has captured the junior hockey championship of Canada for the third time in the last six years, through the agency of Al Ritchie's Regina Pats.

It has wrested the Western Canada cricket championship away from British Columbia, through the prowess of D. H. O. Woodhams and his representative Saskatchewan eleven.

It has won a couple of Canadian amateur wrestling titles, through the craft of Jimmy Trifunov (bantamweight) and Johnny Raho (featherweight), a pair of capital city athletes.

It has produced the new president of the Canadian Amateur Hoc-

key Association, in the person of J. W. ("Jack") Hamilton of Regina.

It has developed a young tennis star, Walter Martin, also of the capital city, who is now rated sixth in the Canadian ranking list.

It has swept the West in both senior and junior rugby, with the Regina Roughriders winning senior honors for the fourth successive year, and the Moose Jaw Maroons corraling the junior championship.

It has produced a young track and field star, Harold Wright, former Regina boy, who won the individual championship of the Western Intercollegiate Union, wearing the colors of Alberta Varsity.

And in other team sports, such as basketball, soccer and alley bowling, it has cut a highly respectable figure against the other provinces.

North Comes Into Own

In another respect, too, the last 12-month period has been one of unusual interest. Northern Saskatchewan, uncovering astonishing improvement in practically every branch of sport, came into its own and corralled a healthy portion of major provincial championships. All in all, however, the honors were well scattered throughout the different sport centres of the province.

Taking the winter sports first, in reviewing in detail the activities of the past twelve months, we find Saskatoon perched atop the Saskatchewan hockey world. Three out of five tankards is a handsome record for any city. Bunny Clouston's Quakers proved the surprise packet of the winter, taking into camp

no less formidable an outfit than Eddie Carpenter's Weyburn Beavers who had conquered Melville Millionaires and Regina Aces in the "Big Six." The Quakers failed to survive the first round of the Allan Cup playdown against Trail, losing the series 6-2, but their performance within their native province was astonishing for a team of such extreme youth.

Weyburn Surprise

Weyburn, similarly, were the surprise of the "Big Six" in the South, finishing their schedule in third place, and then going on to win the title after the Regina Vics of 1929 finished in the cellar, with Moose Jaw fourth and Yorkton fifth. Don Mitchell of Weyburn won the goal-scoring honors.

Saskatoon Wesleys are a pennant-hungry outfit. Not only did they whip Assiniboia convincingly for juvenile supremacy, but their midget squad brought the Hub its third hockey title of the winter.

North Battleford wrested the intermediate championship away from Moosomin, thereby reversing the result of the 1929 finals.

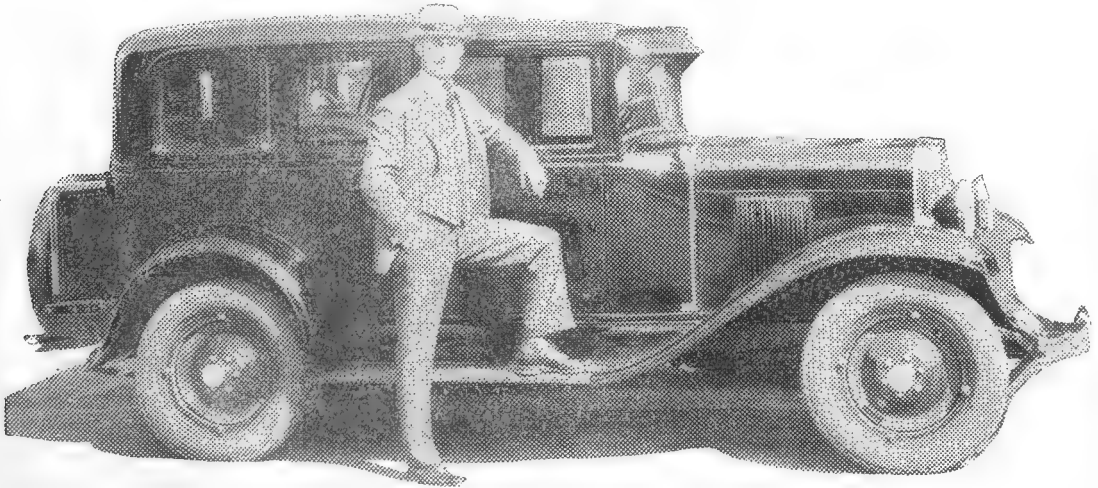
Pats' Great Conquest

This gave North Saskatchewan four hockey titles, leaving only the junior flag for the Southern sector. But this lone conquest was destined to be the preface to one of the greatest triumphant processions in the history of Saskatchewan hockey. After whipping Wilkie for the provincial title, Al Ritchie's Regina Pats smashed all Abbott Cup whitewash records by turning aside Calgary and Winnipeg without a single goal against them in the Western playdown. They followed up this amazing performance by trouncing West Toronto in two straight games for the Dominion junior title, and were welcomed back from Winnipeg, where they had engaged in play-offs for a full fortnight, with a grand display of flag-waving and lusty-lunged enthusiasm by their proud townsfellows.

Thus the O.H.A. Memorial Cup came to the Saskatchewan capital for the third time in half a dozen years. Previously, it had been won by the Regina Pats in 1925, and by the Regina Monarchs in 1928. "Gosh" Pettinger was the star of the 1930 finals.

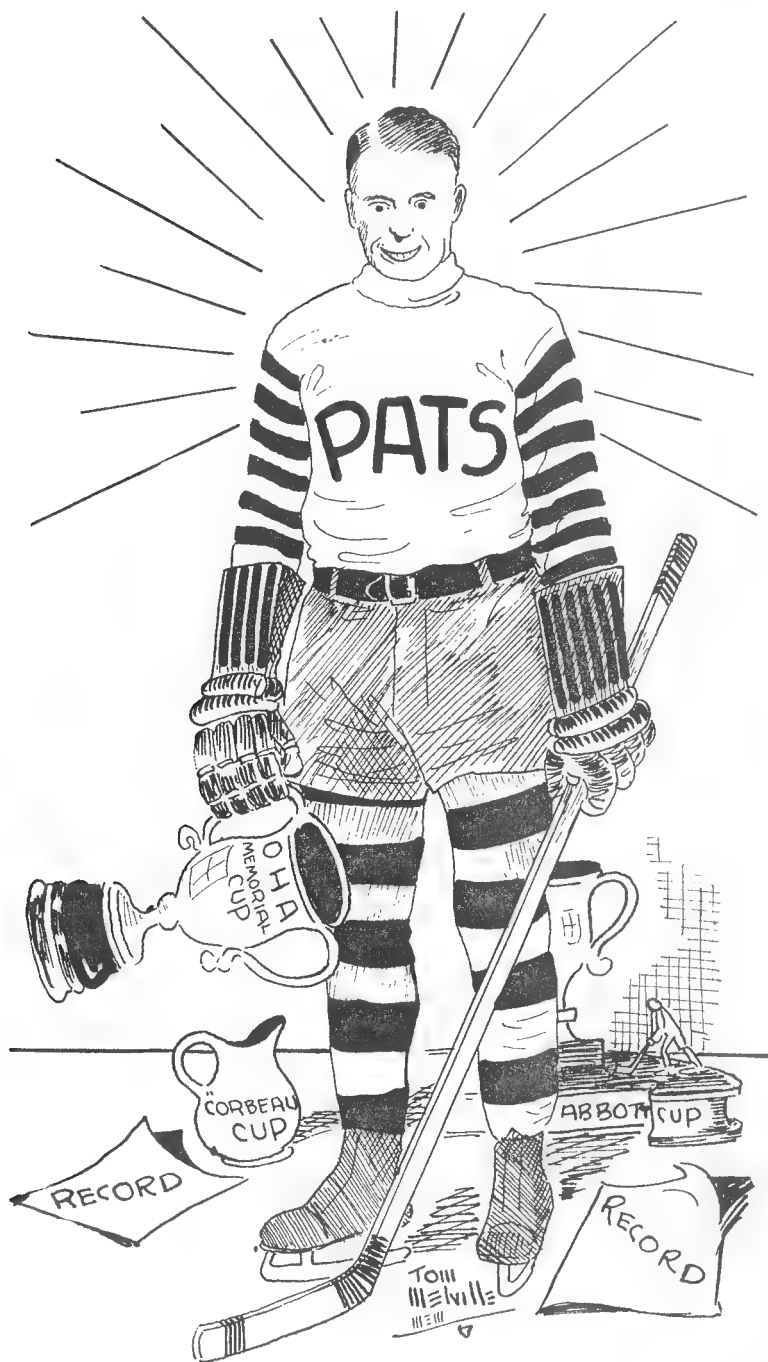
Saskatchewan products figured prominently in the different professional

A SEDAN FOR A COACH



AL RITCHIE

Al Ritchie, coach of the Pats, was duly rewarded by the citizens of Regina on his return from Winnipeg after coaching his boys to the Canadian junior hockey title. He was presented with a Chevrolet Sedan.



PAT CARTOON

League playoffs, included several boys from this province in the persons of Earl Miller, Luke Dutkowski, Frank Ingram, Johnny Gottselig, Harold March and coach Dick Irvin.

Hub Curlers Earn Trip

Saskatoon, Rouleau and Carlyle provided the "big shots" of the annual provincial bonspiel in Regina. Bob McLeod and his Hub quartette defeated Dunc Laidlaw of Boharm in an "owl shift" final to qualify to carry Saskatchewan colors into the Dominion playdown in Toronto. It was the first time the North had been represented in the curling classic since its inception in 1927, and the McLeod four gave a good account of themselves although never in the front rank of contenders.

W. A. Cochran of Rouleau skipped his merry men to Grand Aggregate honors of the provincial 'spiel, while Dr. H. E. McKellar, of Carlyle, was the winner of the primary event, the Imperial Life.

There were fewer entries in the 1930 bonspiel than usual, but those who participated found the ten-day festival of more than usual interest, for a new system of play was introduced under the Strickland Qualifying Draw. This also proved popular in the Saskatoon bonspiel and may be retained in future curling carnivals in the province.

Hub Supreme in Basketball

A thud that shook the Saskatchewan sport world was a feature of the basketball season when Ray Bonyng's highly fancied Regina Balmorals were overhauled by Winslow Benson's Saskatoon Varsity Grads in the provincial men's senior finals, after compiling a 25-point lead in the first combat. The Grads subsequently lost out to New Westminster Adanacs, who travelled from the Pacific to the Atlantic and defeated every team that crossed their path in the Dominion playdown.

Moose Jaw Central Collegiate disposed of Regina Haugh's for the men's "B" championship, and Saskatoon Normal School took the measure of Moose Jaw D.B.C. in the finals for supremacy among the fair sex.

The Regina Torrid Zones, a free lance

CLEVER HOOPSTER



C. EHMAN

Besides being a proficient tennis player, Clara Ehman is the best lady basketballer in Regina. She shone for the Torrid Zones in exhibition games against Cleveland, Edmonton Grads and Seattle.

aggregation of girl cagers performing under men's rules, played hosts to teams from Cleveland, Edmonton and Seattle in exhibition games during the winter and made a good showing against more experienced adversaries.

Regina Skaters Show Speed

Knights and ladies of the steel blades brought honor to Regina when Struan Complin, Norm Grey-Owen and Miss Eleanor Powley invaded the Hub for the provincial speed skating championships. Complin and Miss Powley outdistanced the stars of all the other centres.

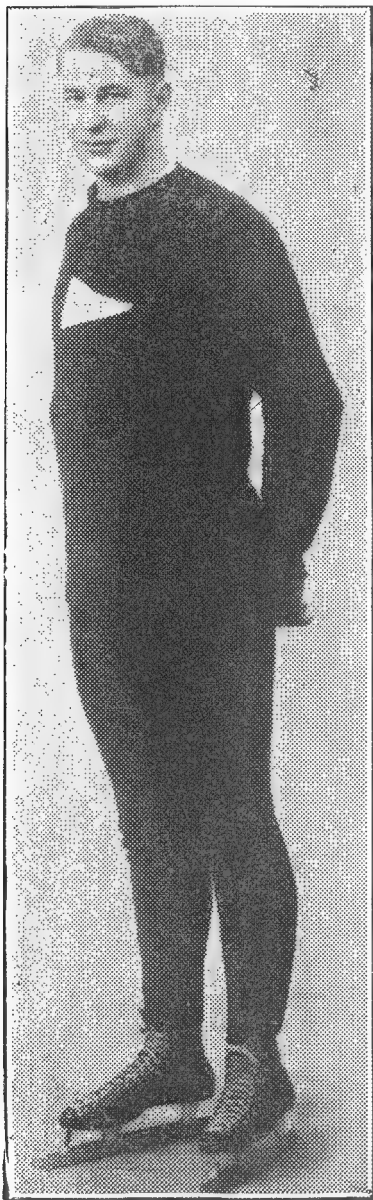
Speed skating was given its annual incentive in Regina when the Leader-Post school children's races were staged, the Connaught School representatives winning the shield for the second time in a row.

Crossley's Bowlers Prove Best

A stalwart aggregation of ten pin bowlers wearing the colors of Crossley's

were the big noise in the trundling firmament during the winter. Besides corraling the Regina city championship, the Haberdashers placed first in the open

FAST ON BLADES



S. COMPLIN

Struan Complin, Regina youth, won the provincial men's speed skating championship in Saskatoon.

GOT WINNING GOAL



KEN MOORE

Ken Moore, right winger of the Regina Pats, was the hero of the deciding contest for Dominion junior hockey supremacy against West Toronto. He scored the winning goal with less than a minute to go.

team event of the annual Saskatchewan bowling meet in Saskatoon. In this latter carnival, McLeod and Hurnan of Edmonton won the open doubles, Hurnan enhancing his reputation by taking the open singles as well. Calgary won the special inter-provincial team event.

Bill Childs of Regina realized the well-known "Bowler's Dream" when he smashed the maples in a league match for a perfect score of 300.

At the end of the season, it was announced that the formation of a governing body for bowling in Western Canada was seriously being contemplated.

Badminton Meet in Moose Jaw

The Mill City was the scene of the annual Saskatchewan badminton tournament. The home town made a fine showing, Harold Pope carrying off the men's singles, and Misses M. Radcliffe and M. Gentles being successful in the ladies' doubles. Regina, through Mrs. L. McDougall, won the ladies' singles, as well



J. W. HAMILTON

Jack Hamilton of Regina is the new president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. For the last two years he has been vice-president of that body. He also heads the Saskatchewan A.A.U. of C.

as the men's doubles, the winning combination being Terry O'Rorke and Pat Mowat. The mixed doubles, similarly, went to the Queen City team of Miss Rene Dupmeier and O'Rorke, while F. McLorg of Saskatoon won the veterans' singles.

A handsome new clubhouse, the Was-cana, was erected in Regina at a considerable cost and now boasts well over 250 members.

Leaders of Sport

At the conclusion of the winter season it was interesting to note that no city had a monopoly on the chief executive positions in amateur sport. Ken Rappel, Assiniboia, headed the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association; Albert Tomlinson, Moose Jaw, was the new leader of the Saskatchewan Rugby Football Union, and Jack Hamilton, Regina, was at the helm of the Saskatchewan branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, as well as the C.A.H.A.

In Regina, P. D. Egan hung up a record of a sort during the past 12 months by

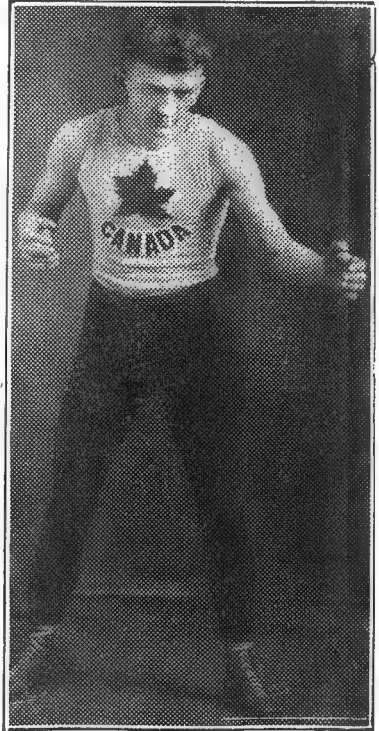
presiding over four different organizations—the Regina Hockey Association, the North Side Baseball League, and the Pat rugby and hockey clubs.

Coach Youthful Athletes

Amateur wrestling and boxing were kept alive during the cold weather by the Regina and Campion College clubs, who staged frequent cards at the City Hall. Jackie Lewis and Pete Cleland were busy helping to develop young prospects in the leather-pushing pastime.

Saskatchewan had no outstanding professional boxer during the 12 months, but Vic Skerlton, Regina featherweight, engaged in a number of bouts in other cities in the East and West and made quite a name for himself.

SEVEN IN A ROW



J. TRIFUNOV

Jim Trifunov, curly-haired Reginan, has won the Dominion amateur bantam-weight wrestling title for seven consecutive years, and has represented Canada at two different Olympic Games.

WIN HONORS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

*PATS' HOCKEY TEAM*

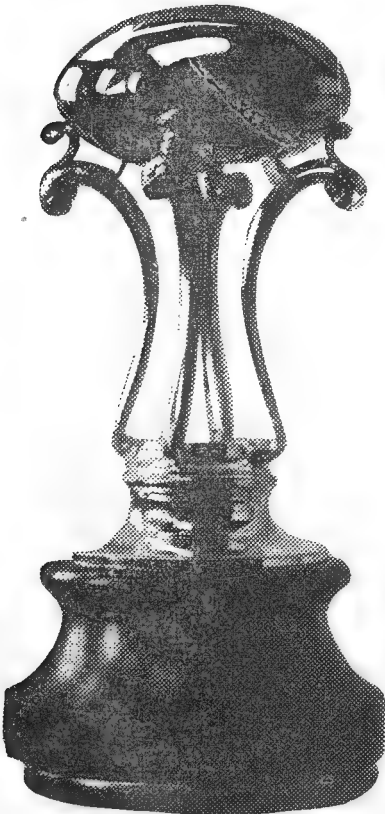
Saskatchewan is justly proud of the Regina Pats, who shattered all records for shut-outs in Western minor hockey prior to regaining the O.H.A. Memorial Cup for 1930.

Going back to the summer activities of 1929, there was one odd occurrence worth relating here. Only once every four years is Regina the venue of the Western Canada cricket tournament, and only once every three years is the provincial golf meet staged in the capital. Yet both these events fell on the same year --and on the same week!

Cricket Under Broiling Sun

A thoroughly representative eleven, the Saskatchewan cricketers went through the week's play under a broiling sun without dropping a single match, and took the Dingwall Trophy away from

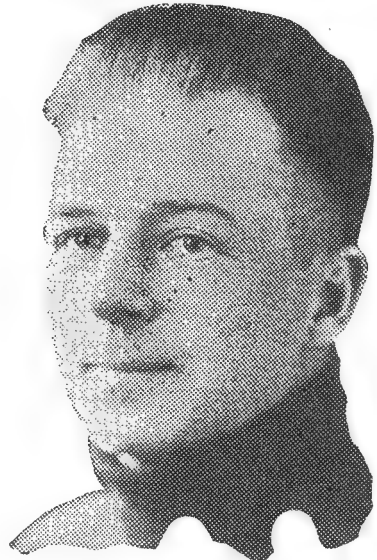
WON BY MOOSE JAW



GILLESPIE TROPHY

The Gillespie Trophy went to the Moose Jaw Maroons in the fall of 1929, after the youngsters had defeated Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg for Western junior rugby honors.

CRAFTY MENTOR



F. WILSON

Fred Wilson, veteran athlete, now on the retired list, is one of the reasons why the Regina Roughriders made an inspired showing in the 1929 Canadian rugby final against Hamilton. A former backfielder, Wilson now is manager of the squad.

British Columbia, for many years the Western stronghold of the English national pastime.

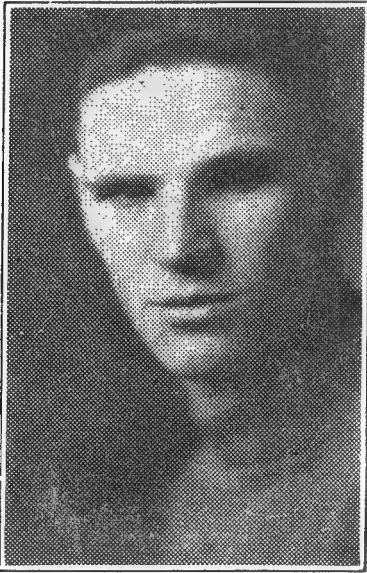
The popular Inter-City League that flourishes annually in the southern part of the province was captured by Moose Jaw Sons of England. Cricket had a big year throughout Saskatchewan, with Yorkton and Moosomin cutting a handsome figure among the smaller centres.

Hub Golfer Is Champion

Saskatoon retained the provincial men's amateur golf laurel-wreath when Phil Morse, youthful Hub star, won out for the second summer in succession. The ladies' title went to Mrs. R. S. Rideout of Regina, the "open" to Eric Bannister of Winnipeg, and the "pro" to Joe Land, also of the 'Peg.

Toward the end of the season, the Wascana Country Club house in Regina met the same fate as the Regina Club edifice of two years previously when it was razed to the ground by fire, with an

FORWARD PASSER



J. CAMPBELL

Jack "Jersey" Campbell was the star of the game when the Regina Roughriders held Hamilton Tigers to a 14-3 victory in the Dominion senior rugby final in Hamilton. His left-handed forward passes thrilled the fans and baffled the Bengals.

additional loss of golf clubs and other equipment.

Tennis Honors Scattered

Two of Canada's Davis Cup representatives paid the West a visit in midsummer and displayed their craft on Regina and Moose Jaw tennis courts. Dr. Jack Wright and Willard Crocker. The racquet game had big innings, and honors were fairly well distributed at the end of the annual provincial tournament in Moose Jaw.

Saskatoon copped the men's singles through Ellis McMillan, the men's doubles through McMillan and Alf Bence, and the mixed doubles through Miss Vera Borland and Bence. Swift Current obtained the ladies' singles, Miss Dorothy McKenzie also teaming up with Miss Grace Gunning of the Hub to capture the doubles for the fair sex. Regina's sole major championship performer was Ken Black, winner of the junior

singles, while O. J. Rowe took the veterans' title to Biggar. Manitoba and Alberta invaders were unable to keep pace with the Saskatchewan players.

The Regina Tennis Club forsook its old headquarters at the end of the season and has erected a handsome new clubhouse on a site south of the Parliament Buildings.

Softball Increasingly Popular

Gaining in popularity throughout the province, and featured in numerous country sport celebrations, softball had another big year, but no provincial play-offs were undertaken as the game was not organized on a Saskatchewan-wide basis.

The bulky Regina City League was reduced by an unfortunately large number of withdrawals in mid-season, but the men's finals produced a high calibre of ball when Simpson's were shorn of their city laurels by Bill Selfe's Earl Grey Grocery nine, who won two games out

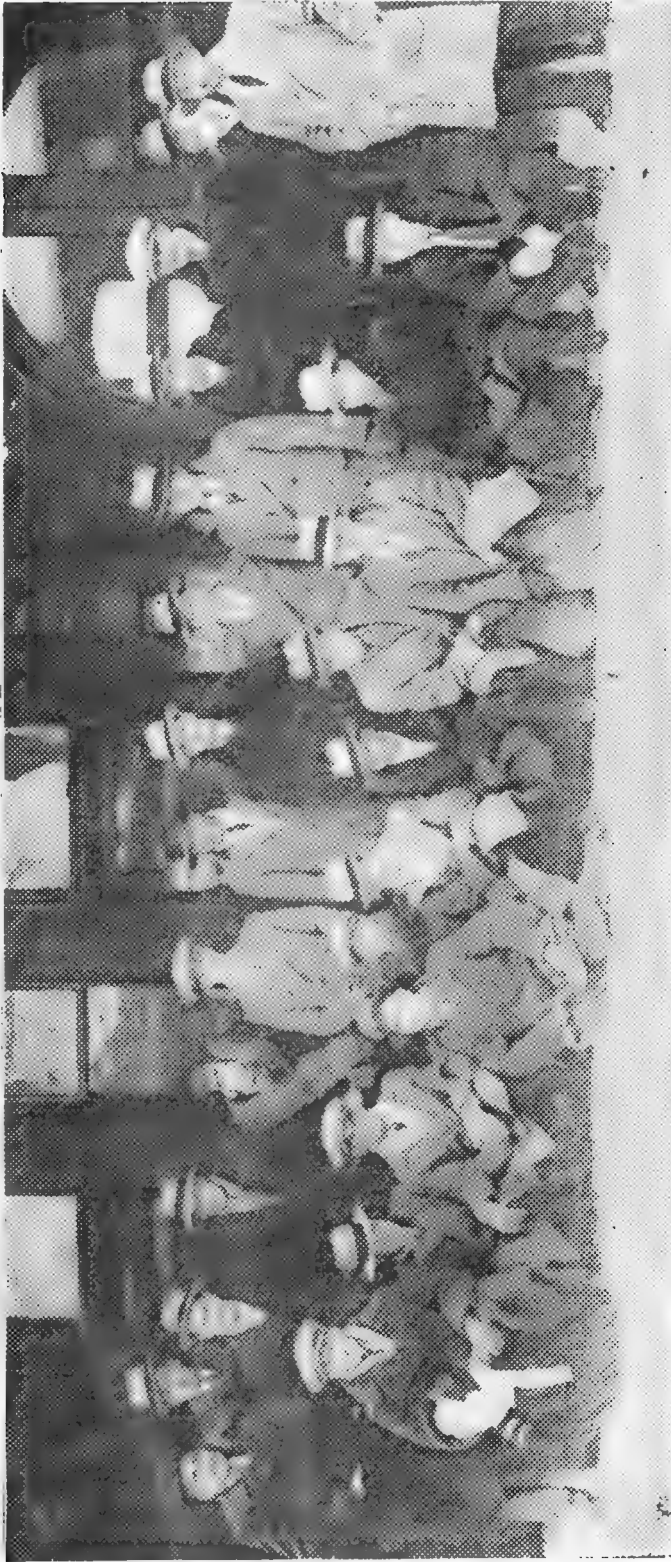
N.H.L. PROSPECT



G. PETTINGER

A prospect for big time hockey is "Gosh" Pettinger, captain and defence star of the Regina Pats, whose performances in the 1930 Memorial Cup playdown were outstanding.

REDEEM WESTERN RUGBY IN EYES OF THE EAST



ROUGHRIDERS IN HAMILTON

The Regina Roughriders were not successful in beating the Hamilton Tigers in their own jungle, but they gave the Easterners the sternest battle any Western rugby team has ever put up in a Dominion final. Above, the Saskatchewan representatives are seen as they arrived in the Hamilton depot in November. Left to right: Back row—R. Burland, S. Clark, F. Brown, G. Grassick, Mrs. A. Murray, J. Campbell, F. Goodman, J. Gerber, E. James, K. Traynor, H. Meyer, G. Gilhooly, J. Erskine, T. Hanway, F. Wilson. Front row—Archie Murray, G. Duff, J. Patrick, J. Dwyer, B. McDougall, S. Bloomfield, A. Mitchell, G. Barber, D. Grubb, A. Wood, G. W. Durand.

of three. Each contest in the finals was decided by a single run.

Woolworth's girls became the permanent holders of the Eilers Trophy, winning their league for the third consecutive year.

Regina Baseballers Win Out

While baseball proved as much of a drawing-card as ever at the various country fairs, it failed to make much headway in the cities, and the historic North Side League in Regina collapsed in mid-season through lack of interest by players and fans. The Balmorals were awarded the pennant, and Johnny Stoy-and of the same team was declared champion batsman. Later, the Bals, led by Casey Moroschan, won the Leader Trophy, symbolic of provincial supremacy, by disposing of St. Joseph's of Moose Jaw in a five-game playoff. Sham-rocks won the Regina junior title.

The season was brightened by barn-storming trips across the province of such fancy aggregations as the House of David (popularly known as the "Whiskers"), and the Colored Giants.

"P.A." Takes Soccer Shield

King Soccer had a real reign all over Saskatchewan, with particularly good attendances at the matches in the capital city where the pigskin pastime outdrew all other summer sports. Regina Scottish represented their province in the Dominion playdown, being stopped by United Weston of Winnipeg, while the Saskatchewan Shield was taken into the custody of the Prince Albert eleven.

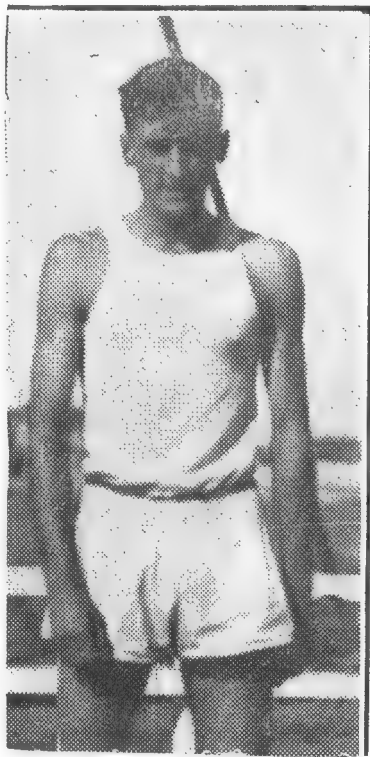
As the 1930 season opened, a new junior league for boys 15 and under was being launched in Regina.

Lacrosse had a dull year but came back gloriously for one short day when the Oshawa General Motors team, Canadian champions, passed through Regina and won an exhibition game against a team of city all-stars.

Rugby Season Colorful

Although Western Canada ran into a snag in the two Canadian rugby finals, the season was the most colorful in many years, featured by the introduction of the forward pass, by means of

WORTHY PRODUCT



HAROLD WRIGHT

Harold Wright, product of Regina track and field circles, cleaned up four events in the Western Intercollegiate meet in Saskatoon, performing on behalf of the University of Alberta. His home is now in Edmonton.

which weapon Freddy Wilson's Regina Roughriders gave the Hamilton Tigers a stern battle in their own lair before losing 14-3. It was the best showing a senior squad from the prairies had ever made against the giants of the East.

Moose Jaw pulled a real surprise when the Junior Maroons, coached by Stan Evans and Joe Gibbons, eliminated the 1928 Dominion champion Regina Pats in mid-season, and the Mill City went on to defeat Saskatoon and Winnipeg for Western Canadian honors.

For the first time in history, the Dominion junior final was staged in the West, the Maroons playing hosts to the St. Thomas Tigers, the team the Pats had trounced in the East twelve months pre-

viously. The Tigers redeemed themselves with a 14-0 victory, and the Leader Trophy went to Ontario for the first time.

Hub Gridders Improve

Captained by Harry Pullen, former St. Thomas athlete, the Saskatoon Quakers had the honor of being the first team in four years to hold the Roughriders in check. In a Saskatchewan League encounter, the Hub outfit battled the

CHAMPION ATHLETE



CARL BRUNNER

Karl Brunner, a recent arrival from the Fatherland, won the track and field championship of Saskatchewan on Labor Day against a strong field. He specializes in the sprints.

A PERFECT SCORE



W. CHILDS

The thrill of a lifetime was experienced by Bill Childs, Regina bowler, during the winter season when he scattered the maples for a perfect 300 score in a league game, to qualify for the A.B.C. medal.

'Riders to a scoreless draw on Saskatoon soil.

Race Meets

The ponies and harness horses had an eventful year. Regina and Saskatoon were the scene of Western circuit race meets during their respective fairs, while the harness men staged innumerable meets all over the province.

Taken all in all, the last twelve months were Saskatchewan's most successful and prosperous period of sport in a good many years, and even better times seem to be ahead.

SASKATOON CURLERS GO EAST

R. B. McLeod and his Saskatoon curlers won the right to represent Saskatchewan in the Dominion playdown in Toronto during the winter of 1930. Left to right: R. R. Watt, second; W. A. McArter, third; Alex Scallin, lead; R. B. McLeod, skip.

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Federal Cabinet

As announced on August 7, 1930 following the Dominion Elections of July 28, 1930.

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Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., Minister without Portfolio.

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries.

Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Minister without Portfolio.

Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster-General.

Hon. Col. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works.

Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence.

Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine.

Hon. Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor-General.

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines.

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

As elected on July 28, 1930. List given as available on July 30, 1930.

ALBERTA

UNITED FARMER

Robert Gardiner (Acadia), acclamation.
A. Speakman (Red Deer).
E. J. Garland (Bow River).
G. G. Coote (MacLeod).
W. T. Lucas (Camrose).
H. E. Spencer (Battle River).
M. Luchkovich (Vegreville).

CONSERVATIVE

Hon. R. B. Bennett (Calgary West).
Dr. G. D. Stanley (Calgary East).
Brig-Gen. J. S. Stewart (Lethbridge).
A. U. G. Bury (Edmonton East).

LIBERAL

F. W. Gershaw (Medicine Hat).
Hon. Charles Stewart (Edmonton West).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LIBERAL

W. F. Hanbury (Vancouver Burrard).
Thomas Reid (New Westminster).
A. E. Munn (Vancouver North).
Hon. Ian Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre).
O. Hanson (Skeena).

CONSERVATIVE

H. J. Barber (Fraser Valley).
C. H. Dickie (Nanaimo).
Grote Stirling (Yale).
D. P. B. Plunkett (Victoria).
W. K. Esling (Kootenay West).
J. A. Fraser (Caribou).

INDEPENDENT

A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni).
Angus MacInness (Vancouver South).

MANITOBA**LABOR**

J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre).
A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North).

CONSERVATIVE

W. W. Kennedy (Winnipeg South Centre).
D. W. Beaubier (Brandon).
E. F. Willis (Souris).
Hon. Robert Rogers (Winnipeg South).
B. M. Stitt (Nelson).
Thomas Hay.

LIBERAL

Dr. J. P. Howden (St. Boniface).

LIBERAL-PROGRESSIVE

A. L. Beaubien.

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Thomas Cantley (Pictou).
R. K. Smith (Cumberland).
Dr. L. W. Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria).
H. B. Short (Digby-Annapolis).
Dr. J. A. Macdonald (Richmond-West Cape Breton).
I. D. Macdougall (Inverness).
W. G. Ernst (Queens-Lunenburg).

LIBERAL

M. L. Urquhart (Colechester).
William Duff (Antigonish-Guysborough).
Hon. J. M. Ralston, Shelbourne-Yarmouth.
J. L. Ilsley (Harts-Kings).

NEW BRUNSWICK**CONSERVATIVE**

B. F. Smith Victoria-Carleton.
M. MacLaren and Thomas Bell (Saint John-Albert).
O. B. Price (Westmoreland).
A. D. Ganong (Charlotte), G. M. McDade (Northumberland).
Finlay MacDonald (Cape Breton South).
Hon. G. B. Jones (Royal).
T. Arseneault (Kent).
M. D. Cormier (Restigouche-Madawaska).

LIBERAL

Hon. P. J. Veniot (Gloucester).
T. M. Cayley (Oxford-Smith).

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Davis Spence (Parkdale).
R. E. Ryerson (Brantford City).

Hon. E. B. Ryckman (Toronto East).
J. R. McNichol (Toronto Northwest).
A. J. Anderson (Toronto High Park).
Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross (Kingston City).
A. M. Edwards (Waterloo South).
R. C. Matthews (Toronto East Centre).
R. L. Baker (Toronto Northeast).
Col. G. R. Geary (Toronto South).
E. A. Peck (Peterboro West).
Col. G. S. Rennie (Hamilton East).
C. W. Bell (Hamilton West).
H. A. Stewart (Leeds).
D. J. Cowan (Port Arthur-Thunder Bay).
Franklin Smoke (Brant).
Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion (Fort William).
Dr. W. M. Spankie (Frontenac-Addington).
W. A. Gordon (Temiskaming South).
G. H. Pettit (Welland).
J. H. Harris (Toronto Scarborough).
D. M. Sutherland (Oxford North).
Angus McGillis (Glengarry).
W. E. Tummon (Hastings South).
T. E. Simpson (Algoma West).
F. W. Bowen (Durham).
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V. Porteous (Grey North).
D. M. Wright (Perth North).
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Harry Morel (Nipissing).
R. H. McGregor (York South).
M. C. Senn (Haldimand).
G. C. Wilson (Wentworth).
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G. B. Nicholson (Algoma East).
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T. H. Thompson (Lanark).
T. H. Stinson (Victoria).
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W. E. Rowe (Dufferin-Simcoe).
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E. J. Gott (Essex South).
Col. S. C. Robinson (Essex West).
Frank Boyes (Middlesex East).
F. T. Shaver (Stormont).
Hon. J. D. Chaplin (Lincoln).
George Spotton (Huron North).
G. J. Sproule (Lampton East).

LIBERAL

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Samuel Factor (Toronto West Centre).
W. H. Moore (Ontario).
E. O. Bertrand (Prescott).
J. A. Bradette (Timiskaming North).
George MacLean (Simcoe East).
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Alfred Goulet (Russell).
R. W. Gray (Lambton West).
F. G. Sanderson (Perth South).

Hon. James Malcolm (Bruce North).
 Hon. J. C. Elliott (Middlesex West).
 Dr. W. A. Hall (Bruce South).
 E. R. E. Chevrier and T. F. Ahearn (Ottawa).
 Dr. R. K. Blair (Wellington North).
 Hon. Peter Heenan (Kenora Rainy River).
 J. R. Hurtubise (Nipissing).
 T. C. McMillan (Huron South).
 W. J. Taylor (Norfolk-Elgin).

UNITED FARMER

Miss Agnes MacPhail (Grey Southeast).

P. E. ISLAND CONSERVATIVE

W. C. McLure and J. H. Myers (Queen's).
 Hon. J. A. Macdonald (King's).

LIBERAL

A. E. MacLean (Prince).

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LIBERAL

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 W. Girouard (Drummond-Arthabaska).
 A. Fournier (Hull).
 Hon. E. Lapointe (Quebec East).
 Major C. G. Power (Quebec South).
 O. L. Boulanger (Bellechasse).
 C. E. Ferland (Joliette).
 L. E. Parent (Terrebonne).
 E. Lacroix (Beauce).
 J. Desroches (Portneuf).
 Paul Mercier (St. Henri).
 M. Rheume (St. John's-Iberville).
 Lucien Dubois (Nicolet).
 E. C. St. Pere (Hochelaga).
 J. E. A. Dubuc (Chicoutimi).
 Dr. H. Deslauriers (St. Mary's).
 J. A. Verville (Lotbiniere).
 J. A. Denis (St. Denis).
 P. A. Seguin (L'Assomption-Montcalm).
 M. Raymond (Beauharnois).
 C. B. Howard (Sherbrooke).
 Dr. Jos. Thauvette (Vaudreuil-Soulanges).
 P. F. Casgrain (Charlevoix-Saguenay).
 Maurice Brassat (Gaspé).
 Major-Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset (Rimouski).
 J. F. Fafard (L'Islet).
 R. T. Hewitt (Lisgar).
 Aime Boucher (Yamaska).
 J. F. Pouliot (Temiscouata).

CONSERVATIVE

C. H. Cahan (St. Lawrence-St. George).
 T. Comtois (Yamaska).
 Dr. F. H. Pickel (Brome-Missisquoi).

Dr. J. C. More (Chateaugay-Huntingdon).
 J. E. Tetrault (Shefford).
 Sir. George Perley (Argenteuil).
 Dr. F. Lafleche (Richmond-Wolfe).
 Emile Fortin (Levis).
 J. A. Fontaine (St. Hyacinthe-Bouville).
 C. Dumaine (Bagot).
 Hon. Fernand Rinfret (St. James).
 C. Robitaille (Maisonneuve).
 S. W. Jacobs (Cartier).
 J. A. Mercier (Laurier-Outremont).
 J. A. Sullivan (St. Ann).
 Maurice Dupre (Quebec West).
 R. S. White (Mount Royal).
 J. A. Barrette (Berthier-Maskinonge).
 Arthur Sauve (Laval-Two Mountains).
 D. Morgan (Bonaventure).
 Armand Lavergne (Montmagny).
 J. T. Hackett (Stanstead).
 L. G. Bell (St. Antoine).
 A. Duranleau (Chambly-Vercheres).
 Samuel Gobeil (Compton).
 C. N. Dorion (Quebec-Montmorency).
 J. L. Baribeault (Champlain).
 O. Gagnon (Dorchester).
 D. Morgan (Bonaventure).

INDEPENDENT

Henri Bourassa (Labelle), acclamation.

SASKATCHEWAN

LIBERAL

R. McKenzie (Assiniboia).
 E. J. Young (Weyburn).
 J. Millar (Qu'Appelle).
 C. R. McIntosh (Battleford North).
 Trotzke (Humboldt).
 Hon. Mr. Motherwell (Melville).
 Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King (Prince Albert).
 Vallance (S. Battleford).
 Bothwell (Swift Current).
 Donnelly (Willow Bunch).
 McPhee (Yorkton).
 Butcher (Last Mountain).

CONSERVATIVE

Cowan (Long Lake).
 Swanston (Maple Creek).
 Weir (Melfort).
 Beynon (Moose Jaw).
 Perley (Qu'Appelle).
 Turnbull (Regina).
 Loucks (Rosetown).
 McMillan (Saskatoon).

PROGRESSIVE

A. M. Campbell (Kindersley).

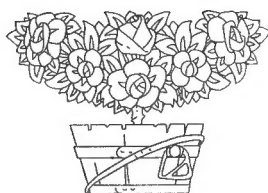
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Monies Invested WISELY will Provide for Old Age.

**Invest
Your
Money
Safely**

International Loan Company is incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000.00. On December 31st, 1929, its subscribed capital was \$5,467,000.00, and its paid-up capital stood at \$823,832.42. Undivided Profit and Reserve amounted to \$178,411.39, with total assets of \$1,004,483.13.

Comparative Statement showing the progress and development of the Company from 1914 to 1929:

	1914	1923	1929
Subscribed Capital	\$132,200.00	\$4,052,600.00	\$5,467,000.00
Paid-up Capital	50,744.00	518,663.00	823,832.42
Assets	65,215.00	561,110.00	1,004,483.13
Mortgages and Agreements	56,141.00	508,862.00	950,548.95
Reserve and Undivided Profits	10,881.00	40,409.00	178,411.39

This statement demonstrates the value of building a Reserve. In 1925 the Company's paid-up capital was \$606,314.65, while first mortgages and clear title agreements were \$605,314.35. On December 31st, 1929, the Company's paid-up capital was \$823,832.42, while the amount invested in first mortgages and clear title agreements stood at \$950,548.95. Thus the Company has mortgages and agreements in excess of its paid capital of \$126,716.53, while the Company's assets exceeded the paid-up capital by \$178,411.39, the interest from which will greatly increase the shareholders' profits in 1930.

In addition to thus rapidly increasing its assets, the Company has paid all its operating and organization expenses, and the various dividends paid by the Company make a total of 78%.

The Company has now finished its sixteenth year, showing steady progress and growth, even under adverse conditions. Its administration is economical and its investments are carefully supervised.

Our books are audited monthly. Our office employees are bonded.

The company is inspected annually by the Dominion Government.

During the past year the Company loaned \$82,750.00. The total value of the properties held as security for these loans amounts to \$296,061.00 and the insurance held as collateral is \$55,520.00 in addition to which the Company holds the covenants of the borrowers. The Company is lending its money conservatively on first mortgage securities, on improved property and clear title agreements for sale. Its investments are sound and it is free from entanglements with any other business or financial institution.

Send your spare money to our Company now and thus participate in the Company's profits and enjoy its protection and security.

Save your money while you can work, and it will take care of you when you are no longer able to earn your living.

Interest works during your resting hours. Let it work for you in a Company of sound policy and proven strength.

Join this Company now and help furnish the mortgage money for Western Canada, thus helping to keep the interest at home. Write us with reference to our method of selling shares to you on an annual saving plan.

**Why
Your
Invest-
ment is
Secure**

**Invest
Your
Money
Now**

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM AND CITY PROPERTY

INTERNATIONAL LOAN COMPANY

Head Office: 404 Trust & Loan Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

GEO. W. ARGUE, M.D.,
Managing Director.

CLIFFORD DICK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sec.-Treas.